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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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1874 - 1874

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL,

DAILY AND WEEKLY

LEADING Pennsylvania Paper.

The claims of the COMMERCIAL upon the reading public for support are based upon its past record as a progressive journal. Treating all topics and questions fearlessly and honestly, it will not be content to pursue the beaten path, but will endeavor to mark out new and improved ways in journalism. The Press is destined to play a still more important part in the education of the people, and as the reflector of advanced public sentiment. Always in the van hertofore, it will not now be content to lag in the rear, but will be fully abreast of the times in everything that relates to the general welfare. As a Paper of

General Intelligence AND Medium of the Latest News,

The COMMERCIAL is widely known and appreciated. Many Thousands of Dollars are annually expended in gathering matter to supply the wants of the public. As

A Paper of Progress,

It will continue to maintain its high character in this respect. As

A Paper of Opinion,

The COMMERCIAL will continue to discuss men and measures with perfect freedom and impartiality, always with an eye to the advancement of right and the public weal, believing that the principles of the great REPUBLICAN PARTY will be thus best served. Believing that in free discussion and the independent expression of opinion only can our institutions be preserved, the COMMERCIAL will, when it may seem necessary, criticise its own party for its own good.

As a Business Paper,

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as in the past, employ every agency it can command to meet the wants of the public. Now that the period of party excitement has been passed, it will pay special attention to topics interesting in the counting room, the banks and marts of trade, giving prominence to Science, Art, Invention, Agriculture and Manufactures. As

A Paper for the Family,

It will give reading matter calculated to instruct, improve the mind, and elevate the taste. As

A Market Paper,

Its reports will always possess a special excellence, so that the buyer and seller can at all times consult its columns for every necessary information as to prices and the spirit of the different branches of trade. Everything that is bought and sold in the Pittsburgh market and the leading markets of the country will receive careful attention.

The field of Journalism is constantly expanding. It will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to hold a position in it on a level with the very best newspapers of the country.

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The Commercial,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

RELIEF FOR THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

LONDON, November 11.—The steamship City of Limerick has gone to the relief of the steamship City of Richmond and to assist her into port.

MORE FAILURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 11.—It is reported that William Alfred and Arthur Burrs & Co., general metal merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be four million dollars.

Lawson, a stock broker interested in Erie, failed to-day.

France.

PLOT IN FAVOR OF COUNT DE PARIS.

A dispatch from Paris says it is reported that an extensive plot in favor of the Count De Paris has been discovered in that city. It is said that the authorities are in possession of documents by which a number of well-known politicians are compromised. It is also reported that a deputation of Monarchists is about to request the Count De Chambord to abdicate his claims to the throne of France in favor of the Count De Paris.

THE PROLONGATION COMMITTEE.

PARIS, November 11.—The Committee on the Prolongation of the President's Powers have elected M. Laboulaye as their reporter, and to instruct M. De Remusat to confer with President MacMahon.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—The steamships Oceanic, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

MOVILLE, November 11.—Steamship Caspian, from Quebec, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 11, 5 P. M.—Weather throughout England fair. Consuls, for money, 92a92⅛; for account, 92⅜. American securities—5-20's of '65, 91⅞; do '67, 95⅜; 10-40's, 90⅛; new 5's, 90⅛; Erie, 33⅛.

Linseed oil, 30s. Turpentine, 31s 9da32s.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes 56 francs, 92 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton dull at 8⅜a8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,500; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet; red western spring wheat 11s 5da12s; red winter 11s 10da12s 2d. Corn 32sa32s 3d. Pork 71s 6d. Lard 38s 6d. Cheese 67s. Tallow 38s 6d. Refined petroleum 13½d.

ANTWERP, November 11.—Refined petroleum 37 francs.

WHEELING PRESBYTERY.

Meeting at West Alexander Yesterday—Adjournment Till April.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., November 11, 1873.

The Wheeling Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, convened here to-day. Rev. D. R. Imbrie opened the exercises with an eloquent sermon; subject, "All professors should be workers." A large amount of work was done, and the Convention adjourned to meet at Wheeling, April 3d.

CASUALTIES.

Accidentally Intoxicated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 21, 1873.

William Wiese was found lying on the pavement last night insensible, with a badly cut head. He was taken to the station house, where he died to-day. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by falling to the pavement while intoxicated. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and an itinerant physician.

FIRE RECORD.

Building Burned at McDonalds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MCDONALDS, PA., November 11, 1873.

A fire last night damaged the building of C. N. Blair to the amount of three thousand dollars.

The Billiard Tournament at Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 11.—The attendance at the billiard tournament this afternoon was five hundred. The contestants in the first game were Cyrille Dion and Slosson. The latter took a good lead up to the last turn, when Dion did handsome work and passed him. Slosson then made a handsome run of fifty-three, catching the champion, and to the finish the game was very close, Slosson losing the game by a miscue on an easy draw, leaving Dion an easy shot for the game. Score, Dion four hundred; Slosson three hundred and ninety-seven. Winner's average, five sixty-sixty-eighths; losers, five and sixty-two-sixty-sevenths; time two hours and thirty-five minutes.

The second game, between Maurice Daly, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago, was won by a walk-away rapidly by Daly. Score, Daly four hundred; Snyder one hundred and sixty-nine. Winner's average, ten; time of game one hour and forty minutes.

The first game this evening, the contestants being Albert Garnier, of New York, and John Bessunger, of Chicago, was won by Garnier in fifty-four innings, by a score of four hunrdred to three hundred and forty. Winner's average seven twenty-two twenty-fourths; time of game two hours and fifteen minutes.

The game this evening was brilliant on the part of Daley the victor. He took the lead and maintained it throughout; score 400 to Slossons 207. In the twelfth inning Daley made a run of 153, receiving rapturous applause. The game was finished in the thirty-third inning; average twelve four-thirty-three; loser's average six nine-thirty-three. Time of game two hours.

The Huntington, L. I., Outrage—Arrested Parties Discharged.

JAMAICA, November 14.—Royal Sammis, Rudolph Sammis and all the others implicated in the tarring and feathering of Kelsey, appeared before Judge Armstrong this morning, and their counsel moved their discharge on the ground that Queens county has no jurisdiction of the case. The District Attorney said that the Grand Jury of Suffolk had been in session and had found no bill against the parties, therefore he would not oppose their discharge. Thereupon Judge Armstrong discharged all the defendants, which releases them from all further trouble in the matter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The employing and working tailors of New York have agreed upon five per cent. in the reduction of wages, the old prices to be restored as the trade revives.

The Cubans of Baltimore, at a meeting Monday night, appointed a committee to go to New York and confer with the Cuban leaders there in regard to future movements.

The cable dispatch of Saturday, announcing that the German Minister of Finance had decided to sell $20,000,000 thalers to the United States government, which was the highest bidder, is incorrect. The story probably originated from the fact that the Chief of the Assay Office in New York, while on other business, brought a proposition from some bullion brokers in that city to sell the government the silver above named.

The Boston bale of cotton was sold in New York, yesterday, for the Memphis sufferers, for three hundred dollars.

Fifty thousand dollars in specie was shipped yesterday from Southampton to New York.

The New Orleans *Picayune* reports the death of Miss Lacour, the young lady who was recently outraged in Grant parish.

The steamship Atlas, which sailed from Boston yesterday for Liverpool, had two hundred and thirty steerage passengers, a large proportion of whom were mill operatives and artisans who are returning to the old world for lack of employment here. Some forty factory operatives went on from Fall River to embark in the Atlas.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $361,772,771.

Judge J. C. Underwood, of the United States District Court, was assaulted at Richmond, yesterday, by W. N. McVeigh, former owner of property in Alexandria, Va., which was purchased by Judge Underwood under the confiscation act.

The amount contributed to the Memphis relief fund, in New York, on election day, was $7,836.

The late strikers on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, including the engineers, mechanics and blacksmiths, have withdrawn from their unions. Trains are running regularly and everything is quiet.

A special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* from Bowling Green, Ky., states that Major R. W. Ogden, an old citizen of that city, died on the 10th inst., leaving a fortune of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which, except forty thousand, goes to establish a free school at Bowling Green.

The anti-Chinese Convention met in San Francisco yesterday, and elected T. H. Ward President. Committees on Platforms and Resolutions were appointed, charged with duly drafting an address to the people of the United States on the subject of Chinese immigration. The attendance was large.

The race at Fleetwood yesterday between Judge Fullerton and the American Girl, was won by Fullerton; time 2:24, 2:24½, 2:24, 2:24. The third heat was a dead one.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Send On Your Orders

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly.
T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE NUMBER OF OFFICIALS TO BE REDUCED.

Estimates of Different Departments.

Retrenchment by Congress Indicated.

The Committee on Transportation.

Virginius Case Considered by the Cabinet.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

The Surratt Case.

Andrew Johnson Replies to Judge Holt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1873.

In the course of a few weeks the Secretary of the Treasury will take into consideration the question of a reduction of the number of officials of his department in every part of the country. As yet the public business does not warrant any material change. Though the total of imports is less, the number of vessels arriving is about the same and requires as many inspectors as if they were fully laden. At the interior offices a certain amount of clerical force is required to keep up the book, and even after the abolition of offices, some time is usually necessary to settle up accounts. In this view of the case there is no immediate prospect of a reduction.

The next principal object of the examination of the rolls of the Department is to be ready for any action that Congress may take in the way of retrenchment, by reducing the number of employees. This contingency the Secretary says may necessitate a reduction at once. The next sixty days, he thinks, will fully develope the purposes of Congress in this line.

The Estimates

are fast being completed. The reports from all the departments have been received and are in type, but have not been summarized so as to form an official view of the result. Approximately it may be said, that the largest increase is for the army, Indians and Postoffice. The remaining departments, as far as may be judged, are about the same as last year. The aggregate is greater, but it is customary for the estimates to exceed the appropriations.

Retrenchment by Congress.

There is every indication, as may be gathered from Senators and members already in the city, that Congress will wield the pruning knife with decided effect in the coming session.

The Committee on Transportation Routes to the seaboard, after their meeting here, next Monday, will go to Atlanta to examine the claims of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal project. Thence they proceed to New Orleans, and will be in that city during the meeting of the convention to protest against the Kellogg government. This will afford the committee an opportunity to double its usefulness by gathering some personal information respecting affairs in Louisiana.

The Committee on the levees of the Mississippi will meet to-morrow at Vicksburg.

The Seizure of the Virginius

was considered in the Cabinet to-day, but in the absence of official details of the affair no action was taken. Great feeling, however, exists in official circles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1873.

ANOTHER COMET.

A telegram from Le Verrier, of the Paris observatory, announces to the Smithsonian Institute the discovery of a comet at Marseilles by Cazzia in right ascension 16 hours 23 minutes, declivation plus 27 degrees 26 minutes, with a slight motion toward the south west.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Wm. Gibson postmaster at Austin, Nevada, vice Robert Allen, deceased.

BAD DISTRICT FOR DEPUTY MARSHALS.

The United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas informs Attorney General Williams that the Dupty Marshal John P. Fries was assassinated in that State on the 25th of October by a man named McUeber, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but made his escape from prison. This is the fifth Deputy Marshal assassinated in that district.

DISCUSSION OF THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his recent conversation with Minister Sickles expressed his disapprobation of the summary manner of the execution of the most prominent persons captured with the Virginius, and gave him assurance that no efforts should be spared by the Spanish government to show the United States that its friendship was more substantial than mere words. At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was a conversation of long continuance with regard to Cuban affairs generally, and the position occupied by the United States on that subject. There was no differance among the members as to our duty in the premises, present and prospective, while awaiting the necessary official information. It is probable that the fleet in the South Atlantic will be increased without dely and one or more vessels sent to Santiago de Cuba.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Ex-President Johnson has addressed a communication to the Washington *Chronicle* in reply to that of Judge Holt, published in the same paper, in August last, on the subject of the execution of Mrs. Surratt, as one of the assassins of President Lincoln. After reviewing the evidence adduced by Judge Holt, Johnson says that the sentences of the court in the cases of Harold, Atzerott and Payne were considered in the order named, and then the sentence in the case of Mrs. Surratt. In acting upon her case, no recommendation for a commutation of her punishment was mentioned or submitted to him, but the question of her sex, which has already been adverted to and discussed by the newspapers, presented itself and was commented upon by Judge Holt and himself. Judge Holt urged that the fact that the criminal was a woman was in itself no excuse or palliation; that when a woman unsexed herself and entered the arena of crime it was rather an aggravation than a mitigation of the offense. The papers were not submitted in the usual way by the Secretary of War, but were brought to the President by the Judge Advocate General, under (of course) the instructions of Mr. Stanton. This, doubtless, was done to save time and hasten the execution and evinces the spirit which animated Judge Holt during the entire proceedings. Who can doubt that if Judge Bingham had been attached to the petition signed by five members of the court and the prayer had been brought to the attention of the President, such an application would have been duly weighed by the executive before final action in the premises? Mr. Johnson says, in conclusion: "It being absolutely certain that if the petition was attached to the original record before it was submitted to the President it is not to be found in the printed record authorized by Judge Holt and certified to by Colonel Burnett, Special Judge Advocate of the Commission. The question arises, which of the two is authentic and genuine. If the record in possession of the Judge Advocate General is true, then that is false which he has given to the public; if, on the other hand, the record published with his official sanction is true, then that in his bureau is false, necessarily. Judge Holt is at liberty to accept either alternative and to escape as he may the inevitable conclusion that he did not only fail to submit the petition to the President, but suppressed and withheld it from the official history of the most important trial in the annals of the nation.

The Capture of the Virginius—Spanish Insolence and American Humiliation—Piscatorial Diplomacy—Attempts to Hoodwink the People—The Capture of the Virginius Offset by a Discussion of Diplomatic Rank—Sapient Speculations Respecting the Future Policy of Spain—Provincial Diplomacy—Necessity of an American Policy—The Monroe Doctrine—General Grant's Ideas.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1873.

The capture of the Virginius and the summary execution of an American citizen affords the country another specimen of piscatorial diplomacy. The submissive policy adopted by the Secretary of State in his intercourse with Spain has more than once humiliated the American people before the insolent Castilian. It is no part of the United States to aid and abet the enemies of a friendly nation, but there is a difference between watchful forbearance and humiliating unconcern. The whole of our Spanish business has been anything but creditable. Every one remembers the Spanish gunboats in New York, the uniform policy of truckling to the demands of Spain, and the reluctant exaction of a mild apology. The Virginius at the time of her capture was either on the high seas or within a marine league of British soil. At the time she had committed no overt act, and just before her American character had been forcibly asserted by the manly conduct of an officer of the United States navy. Since this gross violation of American honor the country will be regaled with another adroit attempt to divert public opinion. The Secretary of State of course has the question under consideration and will adopt vigorous measures. No one has yet seen the result of previous vigorous measures and will not be likely to now. Spain will continue her assaults upon American vessels on the ocean, and American citizens will continue to be shot without a hearing. A British subject slaughtered under the same circumstances would be a novelty. Even this great republic that we like to talk so much about, surrendered with indecent haste two miserable rebels, Mason and Slidell, all in recognition of the promptness of the British government in asserting the honor of the Crown. The small dodges of the Department of State to cover up its imbecility are ludicrous. The people are expected to forget the seizure of the Virginius and the execution of Ryan, and take up a stupid discussion of the rank of diplomatic representatives. Figueras, the Spanish Ambassador, is expected here in a few days. The Secretary thinks it is a big thing to have an ambassador to talk to, an ambassador only second in rank to the Nuncio of the Pope, a grade recognized in Europe.

The Department now enters into a consideration of the consistency of a Republic appointing ambassadors, and thinks that the United States should have a few at the leading courts of Europe. It is an excellent commentary in connection with the above, that the Department takes lessons from Spain. A paper of this city says: "At the State Department it is known that important consequences are likely to follow the appointment of Jovellar to be Captain General of Cuba, and the official visit to that island to be made by the Spanish Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Soler. The release of American embargoed property, concerning which reclamations have hitherto been made in vain, and the sincere co-operation of Spanish officials in Cuba in assisting American claimants before the Spanish-American Claims Commission to obtain evidence, are among the important promises made, and to which the faith of the Spanish Republic is pledged."

No one has learned yet that the Spanish American Claims Commission has amounted to anything further than to furnish testimony against Cuban patriots. The diplomatic policy of the United States has never kept pace with the intelligence and power of the nation. We have never had a foreign policy. Men illustrious in the nation's history have seemed to vegetate in office instead of boldly striking out for the honor and glory of their country abroad. It is now nearly a century since American freedom was established and yet the government clings to its provincial ideas of diplomacy.

It was certainly wise and prudent in the fathers of the republic to advocate a doctrine of non-complicity in the affairs of foreign governments in which there existed no coincidence of interest, no harmony of destiny. And it is due to the equally prudent appreciation of this doctrine, that this important principle has been adhered to, notwithstanding frequent temptations to extend a helping hand to people struggling for freedom.

Mr. Monroe in 1823, in his seventh annual message to Congress, in a flourish of words on the state of affairs in Europe, in general terms enunciated the principles of an American doctrine, which since that time has been much talked over, little understood and surely never followed. These views of the President received no response from the legislative branch of the government, yet they have in several instances been loudly pronounced by the people and the government alarmed or ashamed has assumed an attitude of empty indignation.

The Monroe doctrine, which is unquestionably the yet undeveloped American policy, is embraced in a very few words. In speaking of the condition of affairs in Spain and Portugal and the evident determination of the allied powers to interfere by force in the internal concerns of Spain, the message observes "To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question to which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs, are interested, even those most remote and surely none more so than the United States." The policy of the United States, he continued, was "not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers, but to consider the government de facto as a legitimate government for us." This applied to the establishments of the old world. Respecting America, he resumed: "But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness. * * * It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form whatever with indifference." In the case of Spain, however, whose power had been established upon this hemisphere from the days of the earliest discoveries, Mr. Monroe judged that it was "the true policy of the United States" to leave the parties to themselves in hopes that other powers would follow the same course.

Either Mr. Monroe had no other object in view than the publication of a few well sounding but impotent sentences, or else Congress, under the terrifying influence of the magnitude of the policy defined, allowed the matter to drop without even a decent agitation. Since that time no decisive action has been taken, and we are still the same provincial power, diplomatically. The sympathy of the United States for the struggling Hungarians and the spirited correspondence between Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, and Mr. Huelsemann, the Austrian representative, resulted in a step forward. Mr. Webster, in his caustic reply to the irritated Austrian, took the position that while the United States government would adhere to its doctrine of non-intervention in the internal affairs of nations on the other hemisphere, it had a right to advise itself upon questions in which such governments were interested.

A few years later the marvelous development constantly going on in the United States, exciting the solicitude of England and France, culminated in a proposition from those governments looking to a tripartite treaty to be entered into by those powers and the United States, engaging that none of the parties contracting would take the island of Cuba nor permit any other nation to do so. To this proposition the United States gave a summary answer, in peremptorily declining to enter into any treaty alliances with regard to the independent governments or dependent provinces on the American continent. Had an American policy then been proclaimed, notwithstanding the subsequent dangers besetting the perpetuity of the Union, the Mexican undertaking would undoubtedly have been a subject of more respectful deliberation if it had ever been inaugurated at all.

The moral influence of our triumph destroyed the empire in Mexico. It was no act of a single mind, as Mr. Seward would have had it arrogantly assumed for himself, but the weight of American public opinion. The experiment cost the royal house of Austria a life, and the royal imperial family of France a crown.

The time has certainly arrived when the United States, to become emphatically an American power, must declare a policy suited to her new relations with the rest of the world.

The Monroe doctrine, which has been vaguely accepted as declaring the American policy on this side of the Atlantic, was either an exhibition of thoughtless arrogance on the part of the executive of this nation, or its full interpretation has never been properly understood. It displays an unpardonable absence of statesmanship to say that the United States will view with displeasure and prospective war, any attempt on the part of European governments to establish themselves upon American soil, and at the same time to view with indifference the constant disorders disturbing the peace of the numerous petty political establishments calling themselves nations. The Monroe doctrine must mean more than hostility to foreign intrusion or else it is an absurd and unphilanthropic abuse of power, placing a bounty upon promiscuous murder, theft and devastation. This does not necessarily mean that the United States by force should undertake to be the defender and champion of every petty government on the American hemisphere, nor that the same power should stand by and allow rival factions upon the most frivolous impulses of ambition or depravity, to cut each others throats and at the same time prevent other governments from exercising those offices of humanity dictated by the most ordinary Christian feeling and the enlightened spirit of the civilization of the day.

The more recent events very clearly exemplify our total lack of comprehensive idea, either of American destiny or American policy. If all the enterprise brought into being by the ingenuity and energy of the American people is to be confined forever within the boundaries laid down on the maps and known to the geographer as the United States, a provincial system is admirably adapted to carry out all such narrow notions. If we are to be a nation of producers, and sailors carrying our own productions and bringing home the goods of other countries; if we are to expand the influence of our institutions so as to let their benefits be enjoyed by the oppressed of other lands, to encourage the growth of republicanism wherever it manifests a disposition to establish itself, we must have a policy rising above obeisance to foreign dictation, above a shameful acquiescence in exploded theories of international responsibility. We must learn that diplomacy as well as questions of constitutional law are progressive. And what answered well enough fifty or a hundred years ago when the physical force and the material resources of the country were undeveloped, is totally inadequate to a nation grown in strength and wealth, equal in population to the most populous, and surrounded with all the advantages of present greatness and prospective dominion.

General Grant has shown his appreciation of the necessity of an American policy in his efforts to establish an outpost of American nationality among the islands of the West Indies in his interest in the construction of an inter-oceanic canal, in the planting of coaling stations in various parts of the world for American vessels, and in his general interest in the external affairs of the nation. Were the President in possession of a Secretary capable of comprehending his views on these subjects the American name in his custody would have been as great in diplomacy as it has been in all other respects. One of the greatest acts in his administration, the settlement of the Alabama difficulty, in his own way, would not have been tarnished by the hasty back down on consequential damages which was a deviation from the President's plan, and Spanish insolence would not be permitted to rule unrebuked.

DEB. R. K.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1873.

THE LOSS OF THE ISMALIA

is fully credited at the Ship News Exchange. She sailed for the Mediterranean on the 29th of September with a heavy load of freight, but carried no passengers. The last seen of her was on the 2d ult., when she was stopped off the coast of Nova Scotia by a sailing vessel short of provisions. The vessel and cargo were valued at nearly half a million dollars.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA EXECUTION—VIEWS OF SECRETARY FISH.

A Washington correspondent has had an interview with Secretary Fish regarding the shooting of passengers of the Virginius, and the Secretary said it was a cold blooded murder, and no one of sound judgment pretends to apologize for the butchery. But the Cubans themselves are a misguided set. They have had presumed patriots running loose in New York and Washington cities, who, had they been made of sterner mettle, would have been fighting battles on the Island instead of manufacturing useless and pseudo enthusiasm in those cities. No one denies that Ryan and his confreres were in the commission of the Cubans. If an American is willing to enter the service of a foreign power he does it at his own risk and has no right at every time which proves inimical to his own interests of life to ask the intervention of the government he has voluntarily left to battle for another power. Cuban warriors should be made of better stuff than those who float round soliciting aid and encouragement for the insurgent armies. Secretary Fish added that he sympathized with Cuba, but could not render aid in any manner which will conflict with the amity of nations, and, further, he wanted to see better metal from Cuba than has yet been sent before he could hope to hear of their ultimately achieving their independence. In the present juncture of affairs, he said, the State Department will use the utmost diligence to be advised at the earliest practicable moment. After we have the full facts we will act. This government cannot act, because it does not have any basis upon which to proceed firmly and intelligently. It may be a week yet before the news is presented in an official shape.

NEW RULES FOR THE BANKERS.

The Governing Committee of the Clearing House Association submitted the following rules for adoption by the Associated Banks:

First, No banks shall pay or procure to be paid interests on deposits.

Second, No check shall be certified unless the full amount is first deposited.

Third, Checks upon associated banks only on deposit.

Fourth, Checks upon places out of New York City received at the rates of discount fixed by the Clearing House Committee.

Fifth, Checks will be taken at depositors' risk and collected through the Clearing House.

Sixth, Checks not good will be returned to the depositor the day following. Banks not strictly observing these rules will be excluded from the Clearing House Association.

The forgoing rules have been submitted and will be discussed at their meeting this day week, and, if accepted, will go into effect January 30, 1874.

LAMAR AGAINST DANA.

The suit of Gazzoway B. Lamar, of Savannan, Ga., against Charles A. Dana, for alleged false imprisonment while the latter was Assistant Secretary of War, was argued in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Dana's defense is that the arrest was made in good faith under the orders of President Lincoln.

ORGANIZATION OF TICKET AGENTS.

General and railway and steamship ticket agents held a meeting to-day and formed a permanent organization for the purpose of maintaining passenger rates and effecting protection against the movement of railroad managers to abolish the business of commission agencies. Every agent in the city was present. Steps were taken to unite agents throughout the country, and a committee was appointed consisting of Swan, of the Astor House, Burnham, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Bascome, of the Gilsey House, to represent the association at the meeting of Railway Managers at Chicago on the 19th inst.

KING WILLIAM AND THE POPE.

The London *Times* publishes the following, sent it by Archbishop Manning: A letter has appeared in the Mainzer *Journal* from Bishop Von Ketteler, of Mainz, addressed to the German Emperor, in which the latter is challenged to prove the assertions against the loyalty of German Catholics contained in his reply to the Pope's letter. It runs as follows: Your Majesty has charged us in the face of Europe with disloyal intrigues; now our agitation has either been conducted within the limit of the laws (and in that case you were not justified in bringing this charge against us), or our conduct has transgressed the laws, and accordingly we have committed the crime of treason. Will Your Majesty then order your government on the ground of facts which must be at your disposal, in presence of such a charge, to indict our leaders as traitors? After Your Majesty has uttered so frightful an accusation against our honor, integrity and loyalty, at least allow us to prove to you how ill informed you have been." It appears that there is a second letter from the Pope to the Emperor, which the latter has not published and which the Catholics say he is afraid to publish.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A boiler exploded at four o'clock this afternoon at the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, used by Coyne and Beamer, contractors on the Fourth avenue improvements. Seven persons were instantly killed and several wounded. All of the killed had either the whole or a portion of their heads blown off.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 12, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and New England southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and snow. For the Lower Lakes, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, rising barometer, cold, cloudy weather and snow. For the Southern States southwesterly winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather, followed by colder and cloudy weather on the Western Gulf.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 11—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	50	W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	50	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston, Texas	67	S.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	36	N. W.	Threatening
Leavenworth	40	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	51	W.	Threatening
Memphis, Tenn	60	W.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	55	W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	63	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	43	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	70	S.	Clear.
Shreveport	62	N. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	43	S. W.	Clear.
La Crosse	29	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	27	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pikes Peak	16	N.	Clear.

MYSTERIES OF THE DEEP.

How the Naturalists Search the Sea.

Professor Verrill's invention, the cradle sieve, is of a semi-cylindrical form, about three feet long, one and a quarter inches wide. While the dredge is coming up, this sieve is hung over the side of the vessel, and ultimately the dredge is lifted over and into the sieve. The lower end of the dredge net is then untied and opened, and the dredge lifted a little, and the entire contents slide out of the net gently into the sieve. If, now there is no anxiety to secure without injury the very smallest and most delicate specimens, and there is no occasion for haste—perhaps to repeat the haul—the cradle sieve is covered with a tight-fitting lid, lowered overboard, and allowed to drag by a tow-line in the water till the mud is washed out. If, however, there is time enough, as there usually is, a stream of water from the pump (propelled by steam power) is passed through a few lengths of hose into the sieve, while it is hanging over the ship's side. The hose, in the hands of one of the naturalists, is, of course, entirely under his control, and by moderating the force, volume and direction of the stream, he can wash out of the mud his most delicate specimens, with as much care for their safety as he chooses to devote. No one, however indifferent he may be to scientific pursuits, can escape the infectious ardor with which the naturalists crowd around the spread tarpaulin, as the contents of the dredge, trawl, or tangles are brought to deck. The spiteful little reeling engine has pulled its load up to the davit, and the practiced crew lift the burden carefully and deposit it on the sailor's table cloth, tarpaulin. Down on their knees go the scientists around it; this is their homage to Nature. Bottles with alcohol, jars with glycerine, dishes and bowls with sea water, pails, tubs and all kinds of receptacles are brought into requisition. The naturalists, all but one, thrust their fingers in the muddy mass, pull out their plums after the fashion of Jack Horner, announce the name of their wriggling captives, and plump them into the pot, pail or bottle—all but one, who sits with pencil in hand and records the names as they are called, omitting duplicates. Every few minutes, as a rarer specimen is brought to light, or one respecting whose characteristic there is some mooted questions, the heads crowd together over the tarpaulin, and a discussion takes place which is in more than one sense Greek to the uninitiated.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* shows from the reports of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, that $100 invested in that corporation in 1853, amounts in all in 1873 to $26,832. A snug fortune for a man of moderate ambition!

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. TF

RISING SUN FLOUR.

300 Barrels

To arrive every day this week. Heavy Discount for Cash for the next ten days.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

HAINES & SHEIBLER,

94 Wood Street,

Are prepared to offer to their Friends

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c.,

Ever Offered in this City.

The attention of all Buyers is respectfully invited.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Wholesale Exclusively.

LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST GOODS,

At Lowest Eastern Prices.

Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville and Allegheny Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns. Bradley's and other makes at Mill price.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

239 and 241 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

The Grape and Wine Crop of Ohio.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of the 21st inst, says: "The harvesting of grapes is about over and the wine companies here and at the islands are busy pressing out the new wine. Growers have been far more fortunate than they anticipated, and many of them came out of the season with nearly if not quite as large profits as in former years. On the three Bass Islands the yield of Catawbas has, perhaps, been the best in this region. The growers on North Bass have a good average, and, at the handsome price of ten cents per pound, paid by the own wine company on the island, have reaped a good harvest. The same is true of the growers on Middle Bass, the yield in the main being half, and the price paid by Messrs. Wehrle, Werk & Son, as by the other companies, double that in seasons of full yield. On Put-in-Bay many growers have harvested from one and a half tons to two and over per acre, and realized ten cents a pound from the Put-in-Bay Wine Company. This company is making about 40,000 gallons of wine this season and go into the winter with 60,000 gallons of choice old. Of the crop on Kelley's Island we are not so well informed, but understand that several of the growers have had a fair yield. In this city the numerous private manufacturers are busily engaged making what little their crop affords, and the wine company is pressing an amount sufficient to enable it to keep up a supply. The price of wine continues firm at the advanced rates, and certainly bids fair to remain so, if, indeed, not advance to still higher rates in view of the unprecedented prices which the companies have paid for grapes, and the general decrease in the amount of new wine made this season. A prominent feature of the new wine is the general superior quality of the grapes. Finer catawbas were seldom seen."

Oddities of Kleptomania.

The case is recorded of a Scotch clergyman, distinguished for his learning, piety and charity; he stole Bibles with a special view to the glory of God by the propagation of the Gospel. His manse was a little "missionary society of stolen Bibles," and he was as much in earnest in the conversion of souls by the contraband process as the most enthusiastic foreign missionary could be in his calling. He was at last detected in wholesale Bible stealing. It was further discovered that he had organized a wide missionary district, and left a Bible or testament at every cottage where it was needed along the route. The most touching fact in the story is that he was arrested while on his knees by the side of a dying old man, with a stolen Bible lying wide open before him on the bed. "What made you steal the Bibles?" asked the Sheriff, with pious horror upon his face. "Providence made me steal them, good man," was the reply. Heaven was weary of seeing His poor people perish of gospel hunger because the rich Bible Society could not afford to feed them without the baubees, and so Providence set me to steal for them, and save them." He could not be persuaded that he had done wrong. The delusion of the clergyman, who is a very poor man, naturally suggested insanity. But he was perfectly sane upon all other points, and it is doubtful whether he would have received the benefit of his malady—whether, indeed, it would have been admitted as a malady at all—it a learned philosophical physician in a neighboring town had not positively sworn that he was the "victim of moral mania."

A Venerable Blade.

There is an ancient sword on exhibition at the office of the Providence *Journal* which was made in the year 1616, making it two hundred and fifty-seven years old. It was worn with honor by Captain Abijah Moore, who commanded a company in a Vermont regiment, under General Starke, in the Revolutionary war. Captain Moore inherited the sword from his grandfather, Elisha Moore, who was killed by the Indians in 1854, with all his family except one son, who escaped, at the settlement where Burlington, Vermont, now stands. The house was sacked and burned, and, with other property, the Indians carried away this sword, but the band was afterwards captured, the stolen sword recovered and returned to the son who escaped, and has since been in the family as an heirloom, and handed down from generation to generation. At present it belongs to Mrs. Charles S. Westland, of Providence, a direct descendant from the Captain Abijah Moore above named.

Important Notice.

Business men should see advertisement of T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, this page. TF

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Important Notice.

Owing to the financial troubles and delay of payments I am obliged to make my BUSINESS CASH, to enable me to keep up stocks and sell at reasonable profits.

Will Allow Good and Prompt Men one Bill at a time on Book Account. No doubling up Bills will be permitted.

Heavy Discounts for Cash.

While the panic lasts I will sell Flour, Groceries, Teas, &c., at cost and handling for prompt cash.

No Commissions Paid Traveling Men from other houses for soliciting orders that amounts to fair profits for handling Flour.

Send Your Orders Direct for JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, GOLDEN FLEECE, WHITE RIVER, JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, &c.

Remit your Money by Express or Exchange on Pittsburgh and avoid LOSS OF MONEY.

THE New York *Graphic* draws the following interesting picture of some of the Senators and Assemblymen elected from the city of New York by the Democratic party—a party from which we are to expect economy in government, honesty and purity in legislation:

Our people have deliberately elected to important offices a number of men who ought to be in the State prison—men whose political trickery and moral turpitude have been repeatedly exposed and are notorious. Some of these men are already under indictment for offences that are crimes. Others are not the less guilty because they have managed to cover their tracks, and with eel-like slipperiness and rapidity of movement have wriggled out of the hands of justice. Our people have deliberately and with open eyes elected men to the Assembly and Senate and other official positions whose private characters are base and whose political acts have covered their names with odium and infamy. We do not print their names, because they are as familiar to the general public as those of the worst thieves and blacklegs and pickpockets. Everybody knows who we refer to. Men covered from head to foot with corruption; men whom an honest mechanic or merchant would not invite to his house or be seen talking to on the street; men actually reeking with suspicion and bloated with ill-gotten gain, have been picked up and put in places of trust and responsibility. And this, too, by the votes of men who pretend to be decent and would palm themselves off as reformers! Reformers, forsooth!

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ENGINE AND BOILER—We wish to purchase a good second hand Engine, 20 to 30 horse power, one 2-flue Boiler. Leave size and bottom price at this office. Address K., this office.

WANTED—30 MARRIED AND SINGLE Coal Miners, several curb stone cutters and setters. A number of men and girls want work of all descriptions. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 TO $20 PER Day. Agents wanted everywhere. Arizona Diamond Store, 27 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. d*

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW AND splendid opportunity for Agents. Best selling articles ever offered. Just out, at 42 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GRADUATE IN HONORS of European Colleges, having several hours a day to spare, would give instruction in Greek, Latin, Logic, Elocution and Natural Philosophy in all its branches. For particulars address "Literateus," 132 Wylie avenue. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street. s

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand, JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

FOR SALE—LOT 100 FEET SQUARE, corner Bingham and Ninth streets, Pittsburgh, South Side. Also, Lot 100 feet square, corner Bingham and Eighth streets. Inquire BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—Notice to Stockholders—Notice is hereby given, that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until after the Annual Meeting for the Election of a Board of Directors, to be held on MONDAY, December 1st prox.
J. B. WASHINGTON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 6, 1873.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. — NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after December 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. On December 6th, the Dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders. The time for the payment of the instalments on new stock, which expires November 28th inst., will be extended until December 31st prox., and the scrip certificates, issued for dividend, will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, November 7, 1873.

☞ NOTICE—
Grandview Avenue Improvement.

An Election will be held in the office of James T. Wray, at the head of the Monongahela Inclined plane, on THURSDAY, November 13, 1873, between the hours of four and seven P. M., for the purpose of electing Five Persons (5) to serve as Commissioners for the improvement of Grandview avenue from Washington street to Fulton street, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets of the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 6, 1870, and the several supplements thereto, and an ordinance of Councils of said city, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Grandview avenue from Washington street to Fulton street, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed October 27, 1873.
DANIEL F. GEIGER,
M. S. KENDIG,
W. T. BOWN,
Conductors of Election.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN—

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny River, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.
tf

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Full and Complete Lines always on hand in

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES

And STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY and SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents for Fullerton Yarns and Harmony Flannels.

77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after 14th inst.
J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.
Allegheny, Pa., November 11, 1873.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith, free of all taxes.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 8, 1873.

☞ FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
HENRY F. VOIGT, Cashier.
East Birmingham, Pa., November 5, 1873.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 14th inst.
A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 4, 1873.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY—ELECTION—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 81 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, November 11, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

☞ OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY—The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street, on SATURDAY, November 15th, 1873, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
A. MURDOCK, Secretary.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.

Underwear Department.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.

Embroidery Department.

Skirt and Corset Department.

Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.

Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.

Millinery and Straw Goods Department.

Yarn and Zephyr Department.

Flannel Department.

Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department.

Paper Collar Department.

Linen Department.

Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 Market Street.

FORBES SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Following is a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Forbes District, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, School Board, for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1st, 1872	$3,564 93
Taxes for 1873, received	3,803 76
Taxes for 1871, received	185 42
Rent of Second avenue building	92 00
Interest on current balances for the year	283 70
	$7,929 81

EXPENDITURES.

Services Janitor Ann street building	$ 640 00
Services Janitor Second avenue building	132 00
Services Secretary	75 00
Cleaning, White Washing, &c	162 40
Insurance, part for 3 years	97 50
Books, Stationery, Printing and Posting, &c.	229 75
Repairs to Building, Stoves, &c	467 26
Gas and Water Tax	110 97
Supplies, including coal, wood, &c	356 82
For abstract of title to property	10 00
Paving	70 43
Ground Rent, Second avenue	45 00
	$2,397 13

HUGH McMASTER, President.
E. W. MORROW, Secretary.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Fall Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

NOTICE.

DR. L. J. KAHN

Requests all patients to address to his permanent office,

29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Where he may be consulted either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn at his Grand Anatomical Museum, 688 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address
DR. KAHN,
29 Fifth avenue, New York.

JOHN ROTH'S

WINE and LAGER BEER SALOON,

Warm Dinner from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

No. 26 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH, PA

DISSOLUTION—

The partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CRANK & STOKES, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, Point Scales, between Penn avenue and Duquesne Way, where the Coal business will be continued by F. JAY CRANK.
F. JAY CRANK,
JAMES H. STOKES.
Pittsburgh, November 8, 1873.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates.
Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GREAT SALE OF Black Alpacas!

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Prices to Suit the Times.

The Best Bargain of the Season.

Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:

BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS.

The 50c quality	-	at 35c.
The 65c quality	-	at 50c.
The 75c quality	-	at 60c.
The 87c quality	-	at 65c.
The $1 00 quality	-	at 75c.

This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will Sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.

We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A.W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

No. 110 Market St

The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our

Stock of Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods and Trimmings,

All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry,

Clocks, Silverware,

Watch and Clock Materials, &c.

NO OLD STOCK. Every Article Fresh and Stylish.
Inducements offered to CASH and PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.

G. B. BARRETT & CO.,

(OPPOSITE MUSEUM),

Pittsburgh, Penna.
tf

Jas. W. Drape & Co.

AUCTIONEERS

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

47½ Federal Street,

(SECOND FLOOR), ALLEGHENY CITY.

Public and Private Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., &c., Promptly Attended to at Moderate Rates.

New Stock of Watches

RECEIVED THIS WEEK AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 Fifth Avenue,

Second Jewelry Store above Smithfield street.

Ladies' Hunting Case Gold Watches, from $25 upwards.

Gent's Gold and Silver Watches, all styles and prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

DEALERS IN

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

Curers of the Celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Ham

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.
lp

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

DEMOCRATIC papers are carrying their heads very high, just now; the stretching process which the neck of the party has been undergoing for years past probably accounting for the fact.

THE New York *World* has not only recanted its "Liberal" heresies of last year and gone back to Bourbonism, pure and simple, but it so overflows therewith that it actually stands in the slops.

IN SEVERAL of the close Assembly districts of New York which were carried by the Republicans at the late election, attempts have been made to count in their Democratic opponents by altering the returns. Isn't it a little singular that the persons caught in this disreputable device are almost invariably Democrats?

THE railroad influence, in Wisconsin, was exerted to its utmost to promote the election of TAYLOR, the Democratic candidate for Governor, over WASHBURN. TAYLOR was, also, the Farmers' Anti-Railroad, Anti-Monopoly candidate. Somebody, then, is going to get cheated; and we will venture to guess that it will not be the railroads.

THE natural tendency to croak and make the worst of everything, at such times as these, is manifest in the fact that all the papers in the country have published the falsehood that 10,000 men were thrown out of employment in this city by the suspension of work at the pig metal furnaces, while not one in ten of them shows a willingness to publish the contradiction of it.

NOTWITHSTANDING the light vote the Republicans of Maryland polled more votes this year for the State ticket than they did last year, when the excitement was high. For Governor, last year, they polled 58,820 votes, while for Controller they this year poll 59,398. But for the Democratic frauds in Baltimore, in which they were openly cheated, their vote would have run up to nearly 63,000.

THE Boston *Advertiser* alleges that there were frauds and miscounts in all the Democratic wards in Boston, at the late election. We have not the least doubt of it. Wherever that party has power, and the opportunity, it is sure to cheat at the ballot-box. Baltimore, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and Boston are all cases in point; and if they ever get in power again, in the nation, election frauds will be as general as their sway.

THE army estimates for next year are several millions in excess of the appropriations for the current year. Let Congress cut them down. This is no time to be indulging in enlarged appropriations for *any* purpose. The government must manage to cut its coat according to its cloth; and as the revenue is sure to fall off, the expenditures must be lessened correspondingly. Each department will cry out, of course, against cutting down *its* estimates; but Congress will do well to pay heed to the people rather than to the departments.

APROPOS of ex-Senator HUNTER'S demand that the United States government shall compensate the late rebels of the South for the loss of their slave property, we have, ourselves, a little proposition to make—namely, that the ex-slaveholders shall refund to their former chattels at least a portion of the many millions of dollars due to them for their long and bitter years of unrequited toil. This is certainly a much more equitable proposition than the former, and we hope the "reconciliationists" of the Southern States will give it due consideration.

OUT in Illinois there is, the papers of that section state, an insane young man who goes about from one place to another, representing himself as on the point of being married, and ordering from the merchants large quantities of fine clothing for his wedding outfit. The poor fellow's hallucination is precisely similar to that of the Democratic party, with reference to the late elections and their bearing on the next Presidential contest. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that he lost his wits from reading its journals and witnessing the antics of its leaders over that very matter.

THE balance of our account in trade with foreign countries continues to assume a more and more favorable character for ourselves. Up to last Saturday the imports at New York showed a decrease of $41,515,730, as compared with the same period last year; the exports, exclusive of specie, a gain of $96,851,808, over the corresponding period of last year; while the decrease in specie exports showed a falling off of $20,178,139; making an aggregate balance in our favor of $131,535,677, as compared with our foreign trade account for the same period of 1873. The country is not going to smash, just yet.

ONE of the effects of the panic has been to lessen European emigration to this country. Not only is there a marked falling off in the number of arrivals, but those who do come of course find it difficult to obtain employment. The Germans and Scandinavian immigrants are least affected by the hard times, for the reason that they are nearly all destined for special points in the interior, and know just where they will join friends, or gain employment, or invest in farms before they start from Europe. On the whole, the existing condition of affairs will be likely for some time to quite seriously check the immense hitherward European human influx of the past few years.

AS A MEANS of raising funds for the poor of that city this winter, Chicago has set on foot a grand co-operative movement, having for its object the giving of a series of entertainments in which all the various charitable societies and religious bodies have joined hands. The movement was originated by the Protestant institutions, and it was then decided to invite the Roman Catholic and Hebrew societies to cooperate. The invitation was cordially accepted, and for the first time in the history of Chicago, all denominations have coalesced for the noble purpose of relieving the suffering and distressed. Is there not a hint for Pittsburgh, here? Charity, we are told, is twice blessed. Haply, through such a mode, it might bless, and brighten, and sweeten, in yet unthought of ways.

THE wholesale dry-goods trade is about the first to feel the effects of the financial revulsion. The market being very fully supplied, sales can be effected only by a reduction in prices, and all the leading houses in the eastern cities have cut down figures to what would have been considered ruinous rates a few months since. All the leading houses in New York advertise immense reductions; and now that CLAFLIN & Co. are going to put up their six millions of stock for immediate sale, we may look for a still greater shrinkage. Now is the time for dealers with ready money to buy. They will not have such another opportunity perhaps for ten years to come. The West ought to be rich in money, just now; and the Grangers can, if they will, buy more cheaply from first hands than they ever did before.

THE new Constitution declares void all laws exempting property from taxation, except public property, churches and cemeteries. This would necessarily repeal the laws now existing exempting real estate from taxation for State purposes, and restore the State tax of three mills. Let the owners of real estate, the farmers and laborers and mechanics who own homesteads, think of this. And now, especially, is it worth attention; for if we are, as the County Commissioners have directed, going to establish the cash value of property as the basis of taxation, the State tax on the valuation thus corrected in this county would become a burden too heavy to be borne. We do not for a moment imagine, however, that the real estate owners of the county intend to inflict that burden upon themselves.

A LEADING Bourbon paper thinks that "among the signs of the times which betoken well for the future of the country, the evidence of more nerve in the editorials of Democratic journals may be justly regarded as eminently significant." This means, in other words, that in the exact degree in which Democracy is successful, it becomes emboldened to utter its real views and declare its hidden purposes; which are, simply, the undoing, at the earliest possible moment, of all that has been accomplished during the past dozen years for the salvation of the Republic and its perpetuation on the principles of equal rights and equal justice. This is what HUNTER'S demand that the loyal people of the North shall compensate the ex-rebels of the South for the loss of their slave property, means. This is what JERE BLACK meant last year when he gave in his adhesion to the coalition movement, on the ground that its success would put the Constitutional Amendments "in process of extinction." This is what WADE HAMPTON meant the other day when he predicted that "the blacks and their blacker allies would yet be hurled to defeat and confusion." This is the objective point which JUBAL EARLY had in view in his recent announcement that the Southern Historical Society "had inaugurated a new rebellion against the powers that be." It was the inspiration of JEFF. DAVIS' treasonable harangue at Sulpher Springs, a few weeks ago, and it is the vitalizing hope and aim of every Southern reactionist and his Northern copperhead ally, to-day. Whatever else the indications to which our contemporary refers "may betoken for the future of the country," they prove that the Democratic party is at heart as devoted now to the interests of slavery as it was in the time when that hideous institution ruled the land. Well meaning people, who are so eagerly crying out for new issues, will do well to curb their unreflecting impatience, until the old ones shall have finally passed away.

THE CHANCELLOR'S RETURN.

Prince BISMARCK'S reappointment as President of the Prussian Ministry may be regarded as a confirmation of the reports—denounced by some as mere gossip at the time—which represented his withdrawal from the position several months ago as the result of divisions in the Imperial Councils, and as an indication of a decline of the Prince's influence at court. In fact, the so styled gossip was pretty well known to contain a good deal of truth long before the event referred to. The notion that the great chancellor's ecclesiastical policy, whether so intended or not, was really injurious to the cause of religion in general, has been strongly maintained by important people, who carry some weight with the ruling powers. Members of the Protestant clergy Lutheran and Reformed, who would cheerfully, or even joyfully, have sustained the Bismarckian policy, if in regulating the relations of the Church to the State, it had distinguished between the Consistory and the Bishop, or had allowed ministers to enjoy immunities withheld from priests, were shocked at the Chancellor's inexorable impartiality. A good many of the Evangelical clergy were deeply offended at the encroachment upon clerical authority implied in its subjection to civil supervision, though the subjection for the most part involved little practical or disturbing interference and nothing incompatible with essential independence, or with the recognized principles of a Protestant communion. But the most troublesome opposition of which BISMARCK had to complain in carrying out his policy was, of course, offered by those who were able to allege with some plausibility that the very foundations of their spiritual authority were defied and set at naught by the action of the government. Nothing less than the destruction of the Catholic Church in the Empire was, according to the Bishops, involved in the recognition of the right of the government to exercise any supervision or control over their proceedings. One can easily believe that a well meaning ruler, of plain understanding like the old Emperor, while holding the bishops quite mistaken in their view, might yet feel very reluctant to punish them for their arrogant, though sincere, pretensions. And it appears that certain high-born Roman Catholic ladies, one of them at least a princess, having free access to the imperial ear, were in the habit of exerting all their influence in favor of the refractory bishops and their ambitious Church. Naturally these ladies neither had nor desired to acquire any clear notion of the great questions of statecraft or statesmanship involved in the Birmarckian policy. With them it was a mere matter of sentiment and devotion to functionaries who profess to hold the keys that let up or down.

At any rate there seems slight room for doubt that BISMARCK, finding himself thwarted and arrested more than he liked in the attempt to establish the supremacy of the State grew at last thoroughly disgusted with his position. Of course some considerable allowance must be made for the Chancellors far from conciliatory spirit. Outside of diplomacy and where authority is concerned, he has no fancy for indirection and possibly not much respect for the method of gaining ends by concession and meek persuasion. He must also be supposed to have a very high because just sense of his own merits and services, and of the deference due to him from the Emperor. When, therefore, some time ago, the Chancellor withdrew, in wrath or in sorrow, to his estate in the country, it seems to have been with the resolution not to resume his old position in the ministry without the assurance of being able to give full effect to his policy. The Ultramontanes took fresh courage from the reports—some of them started by themselves—concerning BISMARCK'S loss of favor at Court, and the prediction was confidently made and repeated from mouth to mouth that the government would soon abandon the measures identified with his name. Though such a step was certainly never intended, there does appear to have been indecision and want of unanimity on the part of the Cabinet in dealing with the church question. So much might be inferred from the uncertainty which for months existed as to what would be done with the recalcitrant Bishops. There is a report which may go for what it is worth that during many weeks the old Emperor looked anxiously for some sign from his Chancellor of a disposition to return to his place in the Ministry, and an intelligent German authority ventures to predict that, when the secret history of the Prussian Court shall be revealed, BISMARCK will be shown to have left his retirement only after prolonged telegraphic negotiations. In the presence of such questions as those brought home to him by the Pope's letter of August 7, and by the visit of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the Emperor was made to feel his dependence for counsel and direction on the great minister to whom he owes his imperial crown.

Even since the return of the Chancellor, facts have shown a certain decided approval of his ecclesiastical policy by public opinion in Prussia. From the results of the late elections in that country the ultramontane party is seen to have lost instead of gaining ground, districts in which the clergy were once almost omnipotent having returned or provided for the return of liberal representatives. Moreover in various parts of the empire within the last few months unmistakable signs indicate a growing disposition on the part of the Catholic population to take the side of the government against the pretensions and machinations of their clergy. Indeed, the change in this direction has been so rapid as to leave no great room for doubt that whatever may be the worth of BISMARCK'S church policy, it will be finally sanctioned by the popular voice.

THE vast rural regions of the West appear to feel the effects of the financial stringency only lightly, and in some localities hardly at all. Trade is somewhat duller than usual, of course, but nowhere is there any actual monetary distress. The lumber interest seems to have suffered more than anything else. From the pineries down the river to St. Louis business is flat, and considerable amounts of lumber and logs are tied up, with no demand and no sales. Work in the pineries will also be less than last year, partly owing to the heavy stock left over, and partly to the scarcity of money to operate with. Yet most of the manufactories, except the saw mills, which shut down earlier than usual, are running right along as though nothing had happened. Some hands have been discharged, but not a much greater number than is usually the case at the beginning of winter. The packing houses have begun work, out-door labor generally is going on with usual activity, and the proportion of unemployed men about the streets is not greater than the average at this season of the year. In the banks there is a fair amount of currency, and the demands of all regular borrowers are met at the usual rate of ten per cent. No general reduction of wages has taken place except on some of the railroads, and hardly a single mercantile failure is reported. Considerable quantities of grain are being held over until next spring, many of the farmers being forehanded enough to be able to hold their crops for better prices if so disposed. A snug, close winter is anticipated, and money will undoubtedly be comparatively scarce, but no widespread disaster, no actual suffering, is looked for. There is plenty of food to eat and a large surplus to sell. This is an encouraging side of the picture; nor should there be any doubt that, with all this intrinsic prosperity in the great regions whence come the supplies which keep city life and business in motion, the business of the country will, with prudence and economy, within a few months at the farthest be restored to its normal condition.

IT IS not impossible that, in a moment of dullness or inadvertence, we may have transferred a chance news item from the columns of the Memphis *Avalanche* to those of this paper—and neglected to take the precaution which a due regard for the literary reputation of the latter should have inspired—the precaution, namely, of labeling it with our contemporary's special tag. For this unaccountable omission we are now very justly brought to book, and we shall certainly strive hard to avoid incurring the displeasure of the *Avalanche* in a similar manner in future. As an earnest of our good faith in this matter we reproduce the closing sentence of an editorial on the labors of Sir SAMUEL BAKER, published in last Saturday's *Avalanche*, as follows:

> "On his return to England SAMUEL will publish a history of his last two years of travel in Africa."

We have nothing to add to this remarkable piece of information except to state that the indefatigable explorer "returned to England" several weeks ago, news of his arrival being cabled to New York and thence telegraphed all over the country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the most efficacious remedies in the world for all kinds of business depressions and troubles, is a liberal use of printer's ink.

A New York paper urges economy in living as one of the necessities of the day, and says that "soup, fish, a roast, birds, dessert, and two kinds of wine make a dinner fit for anybody." That writer over-economized his brains.

American corn is now largely used in the manufacture of alcohol in Germany and Italy, the export to ports in those countries during the last five months having reached nearly a million bushels.

The farm houses of New Hampshire must be exceedingly room-attic. A settlement of French woodchoppers, numbering forty-four persons, lately moved into one of them. There are nine families, and more are expected to come along soon to fill up the unoccupied rooms.

A Kentucky paper desires the restoration of the franking privilege, because it is a truly Democratic journal, and is "agin all abolition doin's."

Rejected contributors form so large a class in England that they support two magazines, whose pages contain nothing that has not been declined by the unappreciative editors of other periodicals.

The new postal code provides that all bidders for mail routes must accompany their bids with a certified check upon some solvent national bank for five per centum of the amount of the bid. The question is now raised, who shall lose the value of the check in case a national bank upon which such check may have been drawn shall become insolvent after the check is in the possession of the department?

> Far fewer losses spring
> From houses wanting locks and bolts,
> Than from unbridled tongues
> Ill-used by prating fools and dolts.

Germany has also recently experienced a shaking up in business circles, more serious for its extent than any which has taken place here.

Within the last three weeks hundreds of men of all callings have gone to New York in search of employment, and, of course, there is no possibility of their obtaining situations. That city to-day has more idle hands than any other four cities in the country.

The republic of Mexico begins to loom up as a country offering extraordinary commercial inducements to the people of the Mississippi valley.

The standing walnut trees on a half section of land in Indiana, were recently sold to a lumber dealer for $17,000. There is a large amount of other timber on the tract which is not included, only the walnut timber being sold. Walnut lumber is now coming more and more into use throughout this country and Europe.

Vessel owners now hope the lower lakes will be open for navigation until December 1, and are making all preparations to keep their crafts going for at least twenty days yet.

The Florida Comptroller, by a notice of November 4, warns all persons not to purchase any detached coupons of the State of Florida 6 per cent. bonds of the dates of 1868 and 1869, as some are illegally in the possession of individuals, and will not be paid by the Treasurer.

Now that the skirmishes in other States have concluded, the New Hampshire Republicans will inaugurate the coming contest in that State by a meeting of the State Committee at Concord, on the evening of November 20. The times and places for holding the several conventions will then be fixed.

The "shrinkage" in prices continues, especially in the large cities, and in the line of luxuries. In New York city almost every line of goods or article of consumption is marked down from ten to fifty per cent.

Maine claims the premium over all other States in weathering the financial panic.

The financial crisis has had the effect to turn the attention of a large class of small capitalists and salaried men to the consideration of the fact that the best thing a man can have for his money, and the first thing he ought to acquire with his savings, is *a home*.

Several large creditors of the deceased New York *Daily Standard*, having brought suit against Thomas Murphy, General Butler and other stockholders, are in a fair way to get what is their due, though the latter have made stubborn legal resistance.

Chicago papers say that, except as regards business property, the traffic in real estate has been affected by the financial crisis less than almost any other branch of business in that city. Offers are made almost daily, from parties in both Eastern and Western towns, for lots.

An "oscillating engine" invented by a colored man in Indiana, was awarded the first and only gold metal at the recent State exposition.

Nebraska is swinging forward at a rapid gait. There is no reformatory school or asylum in that State, there being no need of any; while in a population of 123,000 there are 781 public schools, 42 periodicals, 181 churches, and only 69 persons in prison.

A Board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the custom houses on the Atlantic coast, has reported in favor of consolidating the collecting districts and abolishing the small ones.

A bill is to be introduced into Congress to authorize the Secretary of theT reasury to issue coin certificates of different denomination in exhange for bullion at the mines in the Territories. The measure looks to the government acquiring ownership of the entire bullion product of the Mexican mines.

Quite an immigration into Florida is on foot from Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. Florida is destined to be a great country—for loafers. In it a man can, it is claimed, procure a living easier than in any of the Coast States from Maryland to Mexico.

The tantrums which the Democratic press is indulging in over the recent elections, are amusing to behold. They'll change to delirium tremens next year.

The churches of New York number 349, with a seating capacity for 308,500 persons and an estimated value of $46,000,000. And yet they are unable to cope with Tammany.

Pretty satisfactory that. Of 240,000 registered packages of stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., sent out during the last fiscal year, only four the value of which was sixty-nine dollars, were lost.

Shrewd investors are reported to be improving the present monetary stringency, and purchasing long time mortgages dirt cheap, thus insuring a very heavy rate of interest for their money for a long time to come.

One of the United States Commissioners to Vienna is now engaged in visiting the iron and steel works of Austria, Prussia, France and Belgium, to report to the United States government upon the metallurgical industries of Europe. The precise occasion of this mineral investigation does not appear upon the surface.

PERSONAL.

It is said that the late President Buchanan was a bachelor because of his rejection by a young lady; and that lady, we are told, now lives in Moulton, Iowa, the wife of a good man and the mother of a grown up family of children.

Hon. John M. Francis, having resigned the office of United States Minister to Greece, will shortly resume the editorial management of the Troy *Times*. The return of Mr. Francis to an active participation in the affairs of New York must result in benefit to the Republican cause, of which he has always been a faithful and discriminating supporter.

Catharine Oates traveled all the way from Cornwall, England, to California, to wed her lover, only to find him a husband and father. Wild oats are the words.

Sir Charles Hartley, the engineer to whom was intrusted the task of rendering navigable for ships of heavy burden the mouth of the Danube, is visiting this country.

A woman of American birth in London claims that she can prove that she was the lawful wife of the Duke of Brunswick, and threatens to sue the city of Geneva to recover her dowry out of its legacy. The woman is doubtless insane, for no American woman in her senses would have married this royal doll-baby, and if she didn't marry him, of course she is crazy to make the claim.

How heroically candid some folks are! A stranger met a well-known journalist, inclined to plainness and waggery, in Park Row, the other day, and, seizing him by the hand, said: "You are Mr. C——, of Cleveland, I believe?" "No," was the answer, "I am Mr. ——, of New Ysrk. But I am sure if Mr. C. resembles me, that he must be a good looking fellow." "On the contrary," replied the plain speaking provincialist, "he has the reputation of being the ugliest man in Ohio."

Mrs. Rachael Larkin, the pioneer American woman of California, died in San Francisco last week. She was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and at the time of her death was nearly 66 years of age. She was the first American lady who came to California, arriving in Monterey in 1832. Mrs. Larkin was widely known and highly esteemed for her many virtues, kindness of heart, and noble character. Early writers upon California, Colton, Dana and others, pay high compliments in their works to the estimable qualities of the deceased.

Gen. Hardee was buried at Selma, Ala., last Saturday. In the funeral cortege was the General's old black war horse, "Shiloh," with an empty saddle and his old Confederate gray coat upon it. The funeral was the largest that ever took place in Selma.

A Green Bay woman knits, reads, rocks the cradle and presides over a sewing society at once, and flourishes like a green bay tree.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Chillicothe expects to have glass works next spring.

The Hocking Valley Road is shipping twenty-five per cent. less coal now than before the crash.

There were in the port of Philadelphia on the 8th inst., loading and unloading, 147 vessels.

There are at present ten iron steamships and eleven wooden vessels in course of construction at Chester, Pa.

The Knickerbocker Colliery (Fowler's) near Shenandoah, has been worked out.

Want of funds has compelled the Prospect Park Commissioners, of Brooklyn, to discharge nearly 600 men.

The wages of the laborers employed at the Government builnidgs in Trenton have been reduced 25 cents a day.

Three months wages are now due to the Midland Railroad employees, and there is no prospect of immediate payment.

The men employed in the Rutland shops of the Vermont Central Railroad have been put on nine-tenths time for the winter to avoid making a discharge.

The Aultman & Taylor thresher factory, of Mansfield, Ohio, will give employment during the winter to all their old hands and many new ones.

The receipts of lumber by lake at Toledo thus far this season are 101,693,500 feet, in place of 76,402,234 feet for a corresponding period in 1872.

Notice of a reduction of wages has been given at several of the large coal mines near Youngstown.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Danforth Locomotive Works, at Patterson, N. J., have suspended. The denial emanates from the firm.

The Providence *Journal* says that not a single dollar has been diverted from Senator Sprague's estate as a settlement upon his wife children.

The Tiffin, Ohio, Shoe Factory, it is said, will be the most complete institution of the kind in the West when completed. Several new labor-saving machines have been added, which will materially aid in turning out work rapidly.

There was only one ship at the Boston wharves on Friday, and the past eleven monhts only seventy-one have arrived there. But the number of schooners have greatly increased of late.

The ore miners of Sligo Furnace, Clarion county, are working half time.

The Minersville (Schuylkill county) *Republican* states that "almost everybody in this region is doing a fair share of business and getting their pay as they go along."

The receipts of petroleum at Philadelphia, last week, were, of crude 17,177 barrels, and refined 35,541 barrels. Twelve vessels cleared for foreign ports during the week, carrying 1,761,949 gallons.

The exports from the port of Philadelphia, last week, were valued at $539,207.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Work has been suspended at Schiedy's ore beds at Ironton and all the hands discharged. Also at the Packerton ore beds twenty-four men have been thrown out of employment, and work will not be resumed for two weeks at the least.

The American Slate Company of Slatington, Lehigh county, failed on the 7th inst., its liabilities amounting to at least $100,000. The banks in Bethlehem and Easton are the principal creditors. A number of the directors, all residents of Bethlehem, were compelled to make assignments.

The iron trade at Birmingham, England, is still drooping. The London *Times* of the 25th ult. says: "The advance in the bank rate has induced additional caution on all sides, and some slight concessions which have been lately offered to tempt business seem to have had the contrary effect of deterring buyers, by favoring the hope of a coming reduction."

Less than one-third of the men employed in the Hartford factories will be affected by the hard times, and in no establishment will manufacturing cease entirely. The greatest reduction in most cases is to be three quarters time.

The total number of cars that passed Mifflin in the month of October, eastward and westward, was 81,641. This is an increase of 17,616 over the same month in 1872, and the heaviest month's business by 5,636 cars ever done. The cars, if placed together, would make a line 495 miles long.

It is said that the receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad from passenger and freight traffic have not suffered from the financial trouble, but, on the contrary, that the receipts in October show a handsome increase over the corresponding month of last year. It is also said that the company made $25,000 by reason of the travel that was occasioned by the Masonic demonstration at Philadelphia in September. During the past few weeks the receipts from the moving freight have been largely increased, and at no time has the business of the company been in a more healthy condition.

In the Lake Superior mining region the people are suffering from hard times brought about by causes altogether distinct from those which have caused the prevailing stringency in other parts of the country. Last spring the operators of the iron mines anticipated a season of unusual prosperity, having made contracts at high prices for their ores, but before the summer was half over it became apparent that prices agreed upon would bankrupt the manufacturers. The mine owners insisted on the fulfilment of their contracts, and the result was a complete break down of the iron ore business at a period when it should have been at its greatest height. All the soft ore mines have practically stopped operations for the winter, there being no demand except for the hard ores, and general depression prevails. To make the matter worse, almost the only currency in circulation is that issued by the mining companies, which is redeemable in goods at the stores of the various corporations, but is worthless beyond the limits of the Peninsula.

The Fall River, Mass., correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes, under date of the 5th inst.: The present depression is not looked upon with any feeling of apprehension by either the mill owners or the operatives. It seems there never was a more prosperous season in cotton manufactures up to the breaking out of the panic in Wall street. Manufacturers were absolutely coining money, and in this place some of them were clearing as high a profit as one cent and one cent and a half per yard on their printing cloths. When the panic appeared the mills had a considerable surplus of goods on hand. It has been their policy ever since to go on trimming down to the smallest possible margin, so as to be prepared for any emergency. When the present stringency gives way they hope to have such a renewal of business as will tax every mill in the town to its utmost capacity. They argue that when the money that has gone West to move the crops returns East to buy dry goods, the stock of prints and muslins now in the market will be "gobbled" up in no time, and the cry will be for more, but the more will not be forthcoming immediately. The demand will have to wait upon the supply, as few mills working on half time will have much of a surplus.

The were many rumors afloat in Bethlehem the past few days, says the *Times* of Thursday, regarding the Thomas Iron Company, many people spreading the report that it had failed. A visit to their works found them paying off their hands, giving them 20 per cent. cash, and the balance in due bills for three months. It was also ascertained that last month the company paid their employees fifty per cent. in cash. At the mines, where operations have been suspended, all wages due to the miners were paid when they were discharged, and as a consequence, where they continue work nothing has been paid. The company have only made a reduction of ten per cent., and are therefore paying as high wages as any other furnace company in the Lehigh Valley, but will make a further reduction in a few days. All reports as to their insolvency are totally unfounded. The Crane Iron Company, which was also reported insolvent, is going on in the even tenor of its way, breasting the panic-storm hand-in-hand with its fellows. The Catasaqua Bank, which was also reported bankrupt, has just declared a five per cent. dividend, and continues business as ever, making money for its stockholders.

A reporter for the Akron, O., *Beacon* has made a visit to all the manufacturing establishments in that thrifty city, and summarizes the information gained in the following paragraph: "The reports, with but few exceptions, are encouraging in a high degree. While it is true that a very small number of our manufacturing establishments have been compelled to reduce their working force or shorten the hours of labor, the majority are working up to their full capacity, while one establishment is soon to increase the number of its employees by the addition of thirty hands. In most cases where the eight hour system has been adopted, this has always been a necessary alternative at this season of the year, owing to the shortness of the days; so that this feature is hardly to be taken into consideration to any extent. With our business men, the prospect is not a whit less encouraging. Almost without exception they speak hopefully of the situation, though, of course, complaining to some extent of the difficulty in making collections. So far as ascertained, the sales of merchandise during the past few weeks have, in a majority of cases, been in excess of those of last year—a fact which carries its own comment with it."

At a meeting of the creditors of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., bankers, held in Altoona on Saturday, the statement submitted showed the liabilities to be $602,449, of which $575,184 is due depositors, and $27,264 to banks and bankers. The assets, consisting of bills discounted, bonds and stocks, banking house and lot, due from banks, life insurance, &c., were set down at $600,802, showing a deficiency of $1,647. The real estate held by Mr. William Lloyd was valued at $605,960, which, it was submitted, was a guarantee that no loss would accrue to any of the creditors. It was also stated that all the other banking houses, including that of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New York, had been found to be in a position to take care of themselves, and showed a surplus over their liabilities. A letter from Mr. Lloyd was read, containing a proposition, which was subsequently accepted by near all present, to pay the creditors in full, with interest, in four installments as follows: Twenty-five per cent. in one year, twenty-five per cent. in two years, twenty-five per cent. in three years, and twenty-five per cent in four years. It was then announced that several gentlemen had consented, if this proposition was accepted, to guarantee the payments to the creditors to the extent of the amounts for which they would sign. This was followed by a long list of names being read, showing that nearly $420,000 had already been guaranteed. After a few explanations from Mr. Blair, counsel for Lloyd, the creditors stepped up to the table and signed their names to a paper setting forth their acceptance of the terms proposed.

In a review of the situation in that city, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of the 8th inst., says: For the past few days our reporters have been actively endeavoring to glean accurate information, from all sources, upon that important matter, and the result warrants the remark that, although things look unfavorable at present, there is every reason to believe they will not long remain so. Money is every day becoming more plentiful, hope and confidence are returning, and even those persons who are suspending operations are, in a majority of instances, of the opinion that these suspensions will be but temporary. It certainly is not so bad as many are disposed to paint it. There are, it is only too true, a large number of people out of employment in this city, but, compared with the number who still retain employment, they are as but a drop in the bucket. Moreover, it is always customary at this season of the year for certain kinds of mills and manufactories, foundries, etc., to either materially decrease the number of their hands or to shut down completely for a season. It is probable that, if it were practicable to make a canvass of the number of persons out of employment at present, and compare it with the number out of employment at this time last year, the increase would be astonishingly lower than it is generally supposed it would be. There are certainly a great many persons out of work in the city, but it should not be forgotten that there is an immense legion still employed. In Kensington there are now over 3,600 men, women, boys and girls out of employment, who are deprived of work this fall, presumably through the stringency.

A Boston letter says: "Although it is impossible to arrive at any defiinite estimate, it is nevertheless in keeping with truth to say that there are thousands and thousands out of employment right here in Boston, and hundreds are being added daily to the list. The rebuilding of the burned district has afforded employment to large armies of laborers and mechanics, but there were a great many more who came here after the fire in she hope of getting work than it was possible to employ. In fact, within a month after the conflagration the supply of labor exceeded the demand, and the excess has been on the increase ever since. Now that the work of rebuilding is rapidly approaching completion a great many are thrown out of employment in consequence, and the panic, besides, is forcing employers to discharge large numbers of mechanics, operatives, clerks and working girls. The idlers on the wharves, on the Common, and the stragglers who flock to station houses for a shelter and a place to lay their heads, tell plainly that a winter of unusual hardship and suffering is at hand. The police say there was nothing like it ever known here before. Soup houses, which have been features in Boston during the last few winters, will be established several weeks earlier than usual this winter, and preparations will be made for issuing quadruple the quantities heretofore dispensed. The Young Men's Christian Association, which has made itself useful since the fire as a sort of labor bureau, finds itself burdened with applications of the needy, and only a few days ago it sent through the associated press a statement that Boston does not afford remunerative employment for one out of fifty of its idle thousands, and that it is worse than useless for others to come here for work.

The *Ohio Valley News*, in its last issue, gives the following information concerning manufacturing interests in Martin's Ferry: The situation in the manufacturing establishments of Martin's Ferry, at present, is not at all discouraging, but rather hopeful in comparison with that of many other places. All our manufactories are running their full force of hands, except the Blast Furnace, which blew out a few weeks ago for repairs, and the Ohio Valley Agricultural Works, which, owing to an accident to the boiler rendering it impossible to run the entire machinery, makes it necessary to cut down the force of laborers. The "blowing out" of the Blast Furnace was an absolute necessity, it having been in operation over three years and a half—the longest run on record. The accident to Mr. Spence's boiler was unforeseen and of course unfortunate. But it will, we understand, be repaired as soon as possible, when work will be resumed as usual. In the mean time Mr. Spence is pushing things as vigorously as possible with a portable engine and we are assured that he is fully able to carry through all the work he has contracted for, which, by the way is no small amount. Some of the shops have made satisfactory arrangements with their workmen to pay off by half cash. The Glass House which has been running but two furnaces for some time past, will start the fire under the third by next week. Work is still in progress at the Ætna Iron Works below town, and the Ohio City Iron and Nail Works above town. We hope that the proprietors of all our manufacturing establishments will have the backbone and grit to hold on as they have been doing, until the financial sky is cleared of panicky clouds. The "silver lining" can now be seen around the Treasury vaults at Washington and the United States Mint at Philadelphia. Confidence and a little help here and there where needed will soon spread it over the whole canopy, and the smiling faces and happy hearts of gladdened millions will greet it.

Medical Bubbles.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Boasts the most extravagant, fabrications the most preposterous, cant the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the lot of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invogorant, a general restorative, and a specific for indigestion, billious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, paroxysmal fevers, and all complaints to which the more sensitive sex are exclusively liable, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS
AT
McKEE'S.

New additions have been made during the week and were bought at less than half their value, and will be made correspondingly low.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN
DRESS GOODS.
Great Bargains in Waterproofs
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.
Black Silks and Alpacas!
At Present Gold Prices.
The Entire Stock is now offered at Prices suited to the times.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
Has just received a large and well selected Stock of
FALL and WINTER CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,
Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. O. A. MUHLANBRING, who has been connected with this house for many years.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, June, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT B. EDGAR, of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
June 20, 1873. WM. HENRY, Assignee, Fallston, Beaver county.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE.
Cheney Bros.'
BEST AMERICAN
Black Silks!
$1 60 per Yard.
DRESS GOODS,
British, French and American.
Extraordinary Bargains
Prices, 12 1-2c and Up.
BLANKETS,
From the Great New York Sales. Prices way down. Also, COVERLETS, COMFORTABLES and QUILTS.
Suits for $3 00.
All Wool FELT SUITS one-half their value.
Plaids, Plaids.
A Magnificent Stock. Real Bargains.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,
Of all kinds, at Prices adapted to the times.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas,
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Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
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TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

THE BECKWITH $20
Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,
With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and also the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force to propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with
No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

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TO SELL THE
LITTLE DETECTIVE!
A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.
POLICEMEN
Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can
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In the houses opposite. For observing the movements in Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,
Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.
FOR SALE AT
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ROBT. WATSON, Manager

DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA
CHARLES HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNES.
For Sale by the LEADING WINE MERCHANTS and GROCERS. MWF

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of CALEB RUSSELL, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to WM. E. NESBETT and JAS. A. McFADDEN, Administrators, Moon Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.; or to THOMAS McFADDEN, Jr., No. 41 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

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WM. SEMPLE.
Prices to Suit the Times.
Hats,
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Plumes,
Pompons,
Tips,
Ties,
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Hair Goods,
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Flannel Hoods,
Flannel Jackets,
Men's Scarfs,
Men's Mufflers,
Leather Bags,
Satchels.
Men's and Boys' Felt Hats,
$1 50 and $1 62, Great Bargain.
REAL OSTRICH TIPS,
50 CENTS.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

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DRY GOODS.
Autumn, 1873.
McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
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NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
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ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special Diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or how long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
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GODFREY & CLARK
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FLOUR SACKS,
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Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.
Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.
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Best Prints, 8⅓c,
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Heavy and Seasonable Colors.
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The LITTLE NELL—a perfect piece of mechanism.
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ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
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The New Tea and Liquor Hou
22 DIAMOND,
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A SAVING OF FULL TEN PER CEN
TO CONSUMERS.

10½ lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs C Sugar	1 00
Best Roasted Coffee	28
German Dinner Coffee	20
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Corn Starch	10
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5 lbs Oat Meal for	25
6 Bars Wax Soap	25
Cheese	12
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	20
Pearl Wheat	18
Flour, per sack	1 70

CALL AND SEE.
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Fence Pickets

We furnish the Pickets made from 3-8 I Round Iron, like design shown in cut, at
30c. PER LINEAL FOO
They make a HANDSOMER, MORE I RABLE and CHEAPER Fence than Wooden Pickets.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
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Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GA and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WA ERS, and their new line of PATENTED WAG HARDWARE.
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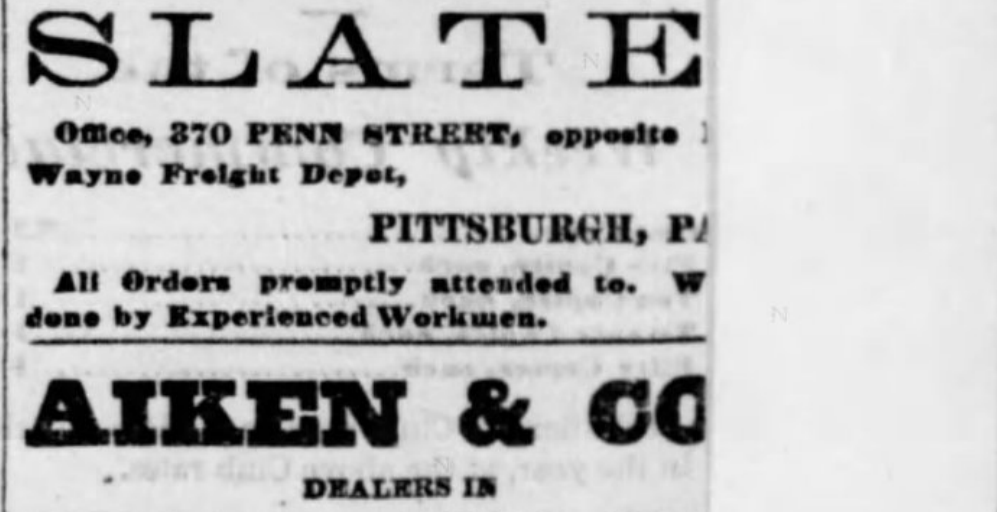

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 11, 1873.

To resolve the various rumors which have to-day been current upon the street into something tangible and worthy of credit, has been a matter of some difficulty and not a little research. The air has been rife with reports of various failures, which reports, like the mirage of the desert, have vanished as the traveler approached them.

Two suspensions among the banks, however, we are compelled to chronicle, viz.: that of the Duquesne Savings bank, No. 64 Fourth avenue, and of the Savings and Deposit bank of East Liberty.

An interview with Col. Campbell, cashier of the Duquesne Savings bank, elicited the following facts:

The Duquesne has been essentially a savings bank and had invested the major portion of its assets in first mortgages upon real estate in and about the city. In consequence of the uneasy feeling in the money market their deposits have been subjected to a continued depletion ever since the commencement of the panic, and in order to meet the drafts of its customers a considerable amount of these have been converted into cash. At the rates asking for money, the managers did not feel that they would be doing justice to all concerned to dispose of these undoubted securities, and the only course open for the institution was to suspend temporarily until the creditors could be called together and an expression of their views upon the subject be obtained. It is proposed to ask from the depositors an extension of four, seven, ten, thirteen and sixteen months, with interest, when the management feel confident they will be enabled to meet every dollar of liability as during that period a large amount of their funds will have become due and paid. A meeting will be called at an early date and until then the creditors are requested to suspend judgment.

The Saving and Deposit bank of East Liberty is an institution whose assets are invested in securities not dissimilar with those of the Duquesne, and its suspension has been caused by much the same reason. While its liabilities will fall short of two hundred thousand, its assets will aggregate in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million, and as the partners in the bank are all individually liable, no depositor need feel himself in danger of losing a single dollar ultimately. The shareholders of the East Liberty bank number some twenty odd, and many of them are among our wealthiest and staunchest citizens.

Its failure to meet the drain on its deposits will not of itself affect the house of T. Mellon & Sons, Pittsburgh. Judge Mellon, conscious of his ability to meet the demands of the depositors in his private banking house, hesitated to so complicate himself with the affairs of the Savings and Deposit bank as to endanger their interests, and hence the assistance which the public were led to expect from the well known wealth and means of the President of the Savings and Deposit bank, was reluctantly denied, owing to the force of circumstances.

Unreasoning depositors are in many instances the actual causes of suspensions which it is largely to their interests to avoid and prevent if in their power. By recklessly rushing headlong, after their lodgments they compel banks to make sacrifices of securities, which sacrifices often revert upon themselves in so impairing available capital as to force suspension and subsequently bring losses upon their own devoted heads.

If men would but take a calm and deliberate view of the situation, and after once becoming fully satisfied of the solvency of the intitution with which they are doing business, would then restrict their checks to the legitimate demands of their business, confidence would be restored and many a disastrous calamity averted. A word to the wise is sufficient.

As to the remainder of the rumors we are convinced that they are but the fabrications of fertile brains. A report concerning the International Bank was for a time in circulation, but the Cashier assures us that they have on hand to-day the means to pay their depositors every dollar if by any possibility they could be called upon to do so.

Inquiries at other banks and banking houses about whom stories of a similar character were bruited, met with equally encouraging responses from the officers and partners, and we are of the opinion that vivid imagination has had more to do with the matter than any foundation in fact.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay have called a meeting of their creditors for Friday, at one o'clock P. M., when a statement of their affairs will be submitted. The meeting will be held at their banking house and a general attendance of those interested is earnestly requested.

The following are the quotations for government and State bonds recieved by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
1881	111⅞	....	111⅞
1881, coupons	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1862	106	106¾	105¾
1864	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1865	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1865, new	110	106¾	109¾
1867	111	111	110¾
1868	111⅞	....	110¾
10-40s	105⅞	105	105
10-40s, coupons	....	105⅞	105⅞
Currency 6s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
New 5s	105	....	106⅞
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees, old	63⅞	....	64
Tennessees, new	63⅞	....	64
South Carolinas, July	108⅞	....	108⅞
South Carolinas, old	20	....	20
Missouris 6	85⅞	....	85⅞

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

November 11, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	107⅝	107¾	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜	107½
Canton	....	52	....	55	....	....
Western Union Teleg'h	49	49¾	49¾	50⅝	51⅝	53⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	16	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	28⅝	....	....	29⅞	....
Adams Express	....	79	....	80	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	60	....	62	....	....
American Express	....	48⅛	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	51½	....	51½	....	....
New York Central	80½	80⅞	81⅝	81⅝	....	83⅞
Erie	39	38⅛	....	38⅛	....	39
Michigan Central	....	65	....	69	....	....
Michigan Southern	62½	63⅝	63⅞	....	64½	64½
Illinois Central	....	95	....	85	90	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	72½	73⅛	74⅛	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	35⅝	38	38⅛	38	37⅛	37
Do preferred	....	55⅛	....	58	....	57
Rock Island	88	88⅝	88⅛	89	89⅝	88⅛
St. Paul	24	24⅝	24⅛	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛
St. Paul preferred	....	48	55⅛	45⅝	....	....
Wabash	38⅛	37⅛	....	38	38⅛	38
Fort Wayne	....	82	....	80⅛	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛
Union Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....	17	....
Chicago and Alton	....	89½	....	90	....	....
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	....	1⅛	....	....	....	....
Harlem	103⅛	103⅛	106⅛	105⅛	107⅛	....

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, November 11, 1873.

In point of business to-day there was no improvement over that of yesterday. Our leading business streets were almost deserted by buyers. The supply is large and varied, while the demand is only for immediate consumption, and then only in small quantities.

The quotations in yesterday's issue were full, and we have no change to note in anything.

The grain dealers report business very dull and little doing. Prices remain unchanged and we learned of the following sales:

1 car winter barley	$1 35
1 car sample barley	1 35
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator	58
1 car high mixed corn	58
1 car high mixed corn, in sacks	60
1 car white oats, in elevator	46
1 car light mixed oats, in elevator	45
1 car white oats, in sacks	46

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	215	Wheat, sacks	1,530
Oats, sacks	3,450	Corn, sacks	633
Rye, sacks	1,190		

Flour continues in very good demand and trade rules very firm, considering that nearly everything sold is for cash. There were more country buyers in the market to-day than there has been for some time past, and learning of a decline of 25c ₩ bbl., became liberal purchasers. Prices are firm at the following quotations:

State amber wheat	$8 25@8 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

There is nothing new to report in the grocery market. There was a moderate trade doing, and we can quote everything firm at the following quotations:

Sugars—Crushed, 10¾c; granulated, 10¾c; powdered, 10¾c; cut loaf, 11¾c; A, 10¾c; B, 10c; extra C, 9¾c; circle C, 9¾c; Franklin extra C, 9¾c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¾c; Franklin C, yellow, 7¾c; American extra C, 9c; other grades 7@7¾c.

Coffee—Green—Rio, fair, 23c ₩ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₩ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ₩ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ₩ lb; Java, 30c ₩ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29¾c ₩ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ₩ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ₩ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; gunpowder, 50c@1 25 ₩ lb; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong, 25@85c ₩ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchong, 25@85c ₩ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70a75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾@7¾c; Patna, 8@8¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ₩ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾ ₩ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₩ lb; stearine, 4c ₩ lb; mould, 12@12¾c ₩ lb.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	800	Bacon, pcs	5,103
Potatoes, bush	820	Cheese, bxs	454
Bacon, tcs	2	Flour, bbls	1,238
Butter, pkgs	50		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market is about as dull as it could well be. Prices are weak and very unsatisfactory. These remarks apply with equal force to the oil regions as well as our own market. "The good times" for oil men has been indefinitely postponed.

CRUDE

oil has no fixed value. The nominal rates are 2¾a3c per gallon. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union pipe	95
1,000 bbls Union pipe	92½
500 bbls, Union pipe	90
1,000 bbls, Fairview	85

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have to report a dull market. Prices continue weak, being offered at 12¾a12¾c. Philadelphia spot 14¾c; December 14c; New York dull; market depressed; spot 14¾c; December 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices further declined; city $2; country $1 90.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—The *Herald* says: The market is still on the decline. On the upper road it opened at $1 22½ and closed weak at $1 15 for spot; Oil City $1 17½; Parker's—buyers still remain out of the market; there is little doing.

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 22½
2,000 bbls upper road, regular	1 22½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 20
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 17½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 15
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 17½
1,000 bbls Union pipe, Parker's	95
1,000 bbls Union pipe, Parker's	92½
500 bbls Union pipe, Parker's	90
1,000 bbls Fairview pipe, Parker's	85

NEW YORK, November 11, closing 10.—Market dull and depressed. Crude in bulk, 5¾c; refined 14¾c; spot 14a14¾c; November 14c; sales of 4,000 bbls refined December at 14c; cases dull at 19¾a20c. Philadelphia delivery weak and unsettled; refined 14¾c for first half November; 14c for last half December, 14c for December.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 11.—Market very dull and weak at $1 12½a1 15.

OIL CITY, November 11.—Market weak at $1 10a1 15.

TIDIOUTE, November 11.—Market much weaker at 95c.

ROUSEVILLE, November 11.—Market very dull at $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—Market quiet and dull at $1 17½.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 11.—Market quiet and dull at 85a95c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Market dull; S. W. 14¾c; crude, 10¾c; cases, 19¾a20c; sales none; futures, November 14¾; December, 14c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, November 11.—Market quiet and nothing doing at 90a95c.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 11.—Market very weak: 90c for Fairview; 95c for Mutual and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Market for refined at 14¾c; crude, 4¾c; barrels, 10¾c; December, 14c.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Crude 5c; refined 14c; market dull and nominal; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, November 11.—Market dull at 90c and nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—Market very quiet; nothing at all doing.

OIL CITY, November 11.—Market very weak, at $1 10.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	778
B S Duncan	Standard O W	552
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	909
H McKelvey	Star O W	681
Smuck	D Bly & Co.	80
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	545
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	614
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	531
Hutchinson & Bro	Penn O W	297
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	484
Fisher Bros	Keystone O W	80
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	314
B S Duncan	Hutchinson O W	460
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	313
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	161
N W Stevenson	Central O W	1,419
Fisher Bros	Citizens' O W	228
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	222
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	240
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	767
Fisher Bros	American O W	556
Fisher Bros	Beggs, Loomis & Co	157

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	778	Standard O W	1,461
Star O W	681	D Bly & Co	80
Radiant O W	545	Peerless O W	1,145
Penn O W	297	Nonpareil O W	484
Hutchinson O W	1,087	Keystone O W	80
Empire O W	161	Central O W	1,419
Citizens O W	228	Cosmos O W	222
Brilliant O W	1,007	American O W	556
Beggs, Loomis & Co.	157		
Total			10,388

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, November 11, 1873.

Shipper.	Conosignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,220
Elkins, Bly & Co	Dale & Hart, York, Pa	50
Elkins, Bly & Co	Miller & H., Lancaster	50
Total		1,320

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 10, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,300
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,757
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	2,348
Total		5,405

Iron Movement at St Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, November 8, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Receipts. Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pig. Tons.
St L and I M R W	1,210	232	....	....
A and P R W to St. Louis	10	130	....	....
A and P R W to Carondelet	320	....	....	....
R, R. I and St. L. R W	....	....	....	30
C, A and St L R W	....	....	....	430
St L, V, T H and I R W	....	....	40	10
St L. T H and I R W	....	....	200	10
O and M R W	....	....	....	110
St L. B. and S. Ills. R. W	....	....	....	10
St L. and S. E. R. W	....	20	....	....
Lower Miss River R W	625	....	....	....
Total tons	2,165	382	240	600
Week previous	3,080	1,068	1,518	170

The A. and P. Railway also delivered at St. Louis 130 tons lead ore, and 170 tons zinc ore.—*St. Louis Republican*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 11, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand and higher; No 1 spring 96c; No 2 94¾c, cash; 94¾c seller December; No 3, 87a87¾c; rejected 80a80¾c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 35¾c cash or seller November; 36¾c seller December; 37¾c seller January; rejected 34a34¾c; new do 32c. Oats active and prices advanced; No 2, 28¾c cash; 29c seller December; rejected 26¾c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 60a60¾c. Barley dull and unsettled; fall No 2, $1 20a1 23; No 3, steady at 80a82c.

PROVISIONS—Demand active and prices advanced. Mess pork $11 75 cash and $11 25a11 37¾ December. Lard active and prices advanced to 6¾a6¾; sales, seller February 7¾c. Dry shoulders 4c; short rib middles 5¾c. Beef—Mess 6c packed; sales shoulders of 15 days in salt at 5¾c. Green hams sold, 16 pounds average, at 6¾c; 15 pounds do 6¾c; 12 pounds do 7c.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 87c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sold in round lots last half December and first half January at $4 50.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo nominal at 6c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Cotton in better request at 13 15-16a14c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $4 65a5 60; common to good $5 70a6 50; good to choice $6 20a6 90. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat active; No 2 spring $1 30; northwestern $1 28a1 30; No 2 Milwaukee $1 33¾a1 34¾; No 1 do $1 38a1 40. Rye steady at 88a94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 62,000 bush; prime western mixed 60a60¾c; interior western mixed 58¾c. Oats a shade better; receipts 15,000 bush; mixed western afloat 46¾a47¾c; white western 47a49c. Eggs firm at 25¾c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 5c; refined 14¾c. Pork dull at $15 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firm at 7¾c. Lard firmer at 7 5-16a7¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 68 cars reported to arrive, 1,258 head, total for the week 2,805 head or 165 against 280 cars the same time last week; market dull and the meanest known here since 1863. No Eastern buyers in attendance, and no trade. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000 head; total supply for the week 4,600 head, against 6,000 the same time last week; market not yet opened; a number of flocks of sheep held over from last week are pastured in the suburbs. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 550 head; total for the week 20,100 head, against a like number the same time last week; market active at $3 40a3 75 for rough to prime hogs, the last quotation for prime; Ohio hogs are averaging $3 60; about 4,000 head were disposed of.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Cotton steady at 13¾c. Flour dull at $6 25a6 50. Wheat quiet at $1 25a$1 30. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 45c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 32a40c. Pork nominal at $12 50. Lard quiet; steam at 6 9-16a6¾c; kettle 7c. Bulk shoulders 4¾a4¾c; clear rib 5¾a6c; clear 5¾c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 5¾a6c; clear rib 5¾a6c; clear 6¾c. Hogs in fair demand at $3 70a3 80. Whisky—Sales at 86c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice amber $1 60; good to prime red $1 50a1 55. Corn dull at 60a61c. Oats weak and lower; western mixed 47c; white 48c. Rye dull. Provisions quiet; mess pork nominal at $13 75a15; bulk shoulders 5¾a6c; clear rib sides 5¾a5¾c; bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 7¾c; sugar cured hams 11a13c; lard nominal at 7¾a7¾c. Butter scarce and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull and nominal at 91a91¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The city is full of buyers from all sections, who have arrived to attend the great closing out sales of two of the largest jobbing houses in the trade, which commenced to-day under favorable auspices. The general jobbing trade ruled quiet, but the special distribution at job prices was very large. Manufacturers' agents were inactive to-day. Dress fabrics continue in fair demand. Wool flannels are in better request and blankets are selling more freely.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Flour dull and declining; superfine $4 00a4 25; State, Indiana and Ohio extra family $7 00a7 65. Wheat weak; red, $1 45a1 50; amber, $1 55a1 56. Rye held at 80a85c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow, 63c; mixed western, 61a62c. Oats quiet and steady at 46a50¾c. Crude petroleum 10¾c; refined 14¾a14¾c. Whisky steady at 91¾a92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 06¾; No 2, 99¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 30c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed, 40¾c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; No 1, 65c. Barley dull and nominal at $1 30. Freights—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 12c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; middling upland 11¾c; low middling 12¾c; good ordinary 12¾c; strict 13¾c; receipts 2,340 bales; shipments 2,069 bales; stock 80,725 bales. Flour dull at $7 50a8 50. Corn firm at 67c. Pork dull and nominal. Bulk meats—No stock. Lard dull and nominal at 8¾a9¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58a62c. Oats quiet at 45a47c. Pork $13 50. Bacon steady at 6¾a6¾a 7c. Lard in tierces 8c; kegs 8¾c. Bulk shoulders nominal; clear rib 5¾c; clear 6c. Whisky quiet and firm at 87a88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 11.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No 3 white Wabash $1 30; amber Michigan, spot $1 31¾; seller December $1 33; seller January $1 37¾; No 1 red, $1 36¾; No 2 red $1 28. Corn steady; high mixed, 42c; low mixed, 41¾c. Oats quiet; No 1, 36¾c; No 2, 34c. Freights—Nothing doing.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 11a11¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 8c. Bacon shoulders 6¾; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Sugar cured hams 11¾c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 11.—Grain unchanged but firm and very little doing. Petroleum lower at 13¾c for standard white in car lots.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 11.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 40; extra white Michigan $1 70 Corn dull at 55a57c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Wool nominally unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 107⅛.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1873—5 P. M.

MONEY

easier at 5 to 7 per cent.; prime discounts dull at 12 to 18 per cent. Banks gained $1,000,000 in legal tenders to-day.

STERLING.

firmer for 60 days at 105¾a106, and weaker for sight at 108a108¾. Customs receipts $238,000.

GOLD

quiet at from 107⅛ to 107⅛, closing at 107⅛. Loans were from 4 to 7 for carrying and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $182,000. Clearings $43,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

barely steady in late dealings.

U. S. coupons, 1881	112⅞	5-20's, '67	110⅞
5-20's, '62	106⅞	5-20's, '68	110⅞
5-20's, '64	107⅞	New 5's	106⅞
5-20's, '65	107⅞	10-40's	105⅞
5-20's, '65, new	109⅞	Currency 6's	109⅞

STATE BONDS

Missouri	85⅞	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, old	64	North Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	64	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	35		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks strong and higher at an advance of ⅛ to 5⅛ per cent. up to the end of the second call. When the report of the Clearing House Association was made public, a reaction of ⅛ to 2 per cent. took place. Towards the close there was a firmer feeling, though in the afternoon the decline was not fully recovered. A larger business was done than usual. Dealings were particularly animated in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific and Ohio. Many short contracts were covered to-day.

The *Express* says: "If the Clearing House report is adopted, then the present Wall street machinery for speculation will be destroyed and new methods will have to be adopted."

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange was unusually large, aggregating between 12 and 2 o'clock 80,000 shares of which 33,000 were Western Union, 4,800 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 2,400 Ohio, 13,800 Central, 3,300 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore, 500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 700 Harlem, 400 Erie, 300 Delaware and Lackawanna, 600 Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 1,500 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 1,200 Rock Island, 1,000 Northwestern, and 300 do preferred.

Appended to the report of the Clearing House Committee are articles of association relating chiefly to banks, and the following in regard to bank statements, which is of public interest: Article 12—Every bank, member of the Clearing House Association, shall every Saturday, before 12 M., furnish a weekly statement of its condition to the manager for publication, showing the average amount of, first, loans and discounts; second, specie; third, legal tender notes; fourth, circulation; fifth deposits, and shall also furnish for the information of the association such other items as may be called for by the Clearing House Committee. The question of making statements of the actual condition of the banks, in addition, is left to the Clearing House Committee.

Bankers' Bills	106	St. Paul	24⅞
Canton	55	Do preferred	47⅞
W. U. Tel. Co.	53⅞	Wabash	38
Quicksilver	16	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	81⅞	Fort Wayne	80⅞
Wells, Fargo & Co	60	Terre Haute	5
American Express	50⅞	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	52	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	29⅞	Do preferred	90
N. Y. Central	84⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	43
Erie	38⅞	Cleve., Col. & Cin	67⅞
Erie preferred	57	Burlington & Quincy	81⅞
Harlem	106⅞	Lake Shore	64⅞
Harlem preferred	100	Panama	18⅞
Michigan Central	69	Illinois Central	85
P. Ft. W. & C	78⅞	Union Pacific	17⅞
Northwestern	37	Central Pacific	84
Do preferred	56⅞	Union	71⅞
Rock Island	86⅞	Hartford & Erie	1⅞
New Jersey Central	86⅞	Delaware & Lack	87⅞

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Russia	November 12	Liverpool.
Trinacria	November 12	Liverpool.
Idaho	November 12	Liverpool.
Georgia	November 12	Glasgow.
Steinman	November 12	Antwerp.
City of Antwerp	November 13	Liverpool.
Gaelic	November 13	Liverpool.
Cambria	November 13	Hamburg.
Calabria	November 15	Liverpool.
California	November 15	Liverpool.
Ville Du Havre	November 15	France.
City of Brussels	November 15	Liverpool.
Adriatic	November 15	Liverpool.
Spain	November 15	Liverpool.
E. M. Arndt	November 15	Havre.
Bavaria	November 15	Hamburg.
Java	November 19	Liverpool.
Minnesota	November 19	Liverpool.
Peter Jebsen	November 19	London.
Rotterdam	November 19	Rotterdam
City of London	November 20	Liverpool.
Holsatia	November 20	Hamburg.
City of Paris	November 22	Liverpool.
Baltic	November 22	Liverpool.
Italy	November 22	Liverpool.
Lady Lycett	November 22	Bristol.
Pembroke	November 22	Cardiff.
Harmonia	November 22	Hamburg.
Cuba	November 26	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	November 26	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	November 26	Glasgow.
Silesia	November 27	Hamburg.
Pereire	November 29	France.
Aragon	November 29	Bristol.

From Philadelphia.

Abbotsford	November 20	Liverpool.
Netherland	November 22	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 11, 1873.

River rising, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather raining at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 11, 1873.

River falling slowly, with near six feet of water in the channel. Raining; thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., November 11, 1873.

Boats passed up—Evan Williams, with Simpson Horner in tow. River six feet and rising. Raining.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 11, 1873.

Drizzling rain. River seven feet seven inches and rising. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, at 3 P. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—River nine feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 11.—Cloudy and mild; mercury forty to sixty. River fallen eighteen inches. Port List—Up—Florence Lee, Idlewild, George Roberts, Fayette, and Minneola. Down—Sam Roberts and barges, Mary Ament, Tarascon and Quickstep. Business fair.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Fannie Tatum, St. Louis; Mary Mallery, Louisville. Departed—Tom Jasper and John H. Scudder, St. Louis. Cloudy and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet seven inches; rising slowly.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet seven inches and rising slowly. Trade on the landing could not be called active.

THE Minneola had 300 bales cotton out of Memphis.

ABOUT half the Louisville's crew "jumped" her at Shawnetown.

THE dredge boat Montana has gone into winter quarters at Rockingham slough.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

THE bodies of six men and two women have been found near the wreck of the Mary E. Poe.

THE towboat Comet, Capt John M. Hare, is loading for St. Louis and way points and will have dispatch.

ST. LOUIS.—The new government watergauge, being built at the foot of Chestnut street, is hastening to completion.

JOHN SHEARER, clerk on the Big Sandy wharfboat, has resigned, and will take charge of the office of the R. W. Dugan.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr will arrive on Thursday and take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

IT IS the intention of Captain John Woodburn to place the Belle of Texas in the Vicksburg and Natchez trade, making semi-weekly trips.

THE boats plying on the Upper Mississippi above the rapids have to sheath their bows to protect them from the ice in the river, which is quite sharp and thick.

SUNDAY'S St. Louis *Republican* says: Com. W. H. Brown, the Pittsburgh coal king, who has been spending the past few days in this city, left yesterday for New Orleans.

MONDAY'S St. Louis *Republican* says: Captain T. J. Donagh, formerly of the Belle Vernon and other steamers, is in the city from California and leaves for Pittsburgh by rail to-day.

THE Cairo *Bulletin* says: The T. F. Eckert found the barge Maude Lowery very badly broken, so badly that it will most likely not pay to raise her. The iron ore will be saved.

CAPTAIN GEORGE REA, of the steamer Belle Rowland, at Shreveport, last Wednesday night, fell from the hurricane roof to the forecastle, and, though mortally wounded, returned to New Orleans.

JOHN MCCLOUD, an old steamboat clerk in the Cincinnati and Memphis trade, and a long time on the Missouri with Captain Hurd, died of yellow fever, at Shreveport, on the 24th of October. He formerly resided in Portsmouth, Ohio.

THE splendid side wheel packet Juniata, Captain C. L Brennan, takes her departure on Thursday for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangement accordingly. Our attentive friend W. S. Dravo will do the honors in the office.

THE Keokuk Northern Line Company sent to winter quarters, in Alton Slough, the St. Johns, Josephine, Harry Johnson, Bayard, Phil. Sheridan, and a large number of barges. All of their fleet below the rapids will be sent there on the close of navigation.

THE incessant demand for increased pay to laborers is giving the steamers at Memphis much trouble in unloading cargoes, forty cents per hour being demanded. Several boats unloaded at the elevator last week, on this account. The crew of the Grand Tower struck Saturday morning for higher pay.

BUSINESS is improving at St. Louis, and rates have taken an advance, which are as follows: By steamers to Memphis: Flour, 40c per bbl; pound freight, 22¾c per cwt. To Vicksburg and New Orleans: Flour, 50c; pound lots, 30c per cwt. By barges to New Orleans: Flour, 50c; pound freight, 25c, per cwt.

THE big anchor found on Cumberland dam recently by Mr. Webb, of Smithland Ky., was placed there by Capt. Bedard last winter, and had been moved from its original position by ice, and so lost. It is an anchor that belonged to the old gunboat Pittsburgh, and has been on the bank at Smithland since the war. It isn't, therefore, as aged as at first supposed.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* of the 5th says: A death occurred on the Charles Bodmann in the person of M. S. Wakefield, of heart disease. Mr. Wakefield took passage with his wife on the Bodmann at Cairo, and died shortly before reaching Duncansby, where he lived. His remains were left at that point. A telegram from the Yazoo states that she is coming up with 800 bales cotton and 1,500 sacks seed. When the Belle Lee passed the mouth of the Yazoo, the Yazoo was there trying to get over the bar.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ALLEN of the Iron Mountain Railroad, has sold the steamer Colossal to Capts. M. Hall, L. Cubberly, A. P. Hall, and Wills and Lud. Blakely, for $10,000. She was built at Pittsburgh, April. 1869, and said to carry 575 tons. Her length on deck is 183 feet, breadth 35 feet 4 inches, depth 4 feet 10 inches; 3 boilers 24 feet in length; water-wheel 19 feet in diameter; cylinders 5¾ feet stroke, and 16¾ feet in diameter. Her machinery was new with the boat, and cost originally $26,000.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 6th says: Business on the levee was not of an encouraging nature. There was but little freight shipped to any point. However, the regular packets left, freight or no freight. We give the following departures: The St. John for Plaquemine, Bradish Johnson for lower coast, La Belle for mouth of Red river, and Belle Lee for Chicot. The steamer Belfast will get off today for St. Louis. She takes 1,500 sacks of salt from the warehouse of Jackson, Kilpatrick & Henderson.

THE K. N. line boats above the rapids will be disposed of as follows for the winter: The Minnesota and Muscatine (the last through boat to St. Paul) will go on the ways at Dubuque and remain until spring. The Red Wing, Belle La Crosse, Rock Island and Dubuque will lay up at Montrose, and the Minneapolis and Alex. Mitchell at Rock Island. The Charlie Cheever is en route to this city from the Upper Mississippi with three heavily laden barges in tow. If business undergoes any material improvement the Andy Johnson and Rob Roy will be dispatched to New Orleans, as they are held in reserve for that purpose.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of the 6th says: "The Missouri is closed with ice between Bismarck and Standing Rock Agency. The Nellie Peck is frozen in at Fort Rice, and the E. H. Durfee ten miles below the crossing. Nothing had been heard of the Josephine at Rice on the 28th ult. At Bismarck the thermometer has been shivering at seven degrees above zero. A large force of men and teams were at work drawing the Key West out on the ways all day yesterday. The Missouri river, opposite the steamboat ways, is nearly one-third wider than it was for several years after the first settlement of Sioux City."

LOUISVILLE.—The amount of wharfage collected at this port for the two weeks ending Saturday, the 8th inst., was as follows: City wharf, $440 10; Portland wharf, $244 30; Strader wharf, $825; total, $1,509 40.

The last pair of lock gates for the new canal were launched from James Howard & Co.'s ship yard yesterday morning, and were towed down by the Walker Morris. They will be hung to-day, and boats can pass through the new canal by to-morrow. All the gates of the new canal are entirely new, and are the most substantial of any work of this kind that has ever been built in the West. It is expected that they will last for at least ten years without needing repairs.

WALT writes of the accident to the Fannie Tatum: "Coming out from St. Louis she met with quite an accident. She grounded slightly at Liberty Island, and before she got off, the Crescent City, with four loaded barges, also grounded near her, and swung so that her wheel struck the Tatum amidship, and scraped along toward the bow, breaking one of her fore and aft hog chains, a portion of her upper guard and knocking about twelve barrels of flour and lime, three casks of bacon and some other freight. The damage to the Tatum and cargo will amount to $1,000. The worst of it was the collision drove the Tatum so hard aground that the Crescent City had all she could do to pull her off after she had spent several hours in getting afloat herself. After this accident the Crescent City had the misfortune to break all of the flanges of her wheel, and will have to be towed back to St. Louis for repairs."

THE bridge across the Mississippi at Louisiana, Missouri, is expected to be completed, December 25th. The piers of the bridge are completed, the last stone being laid at four o'clock Friday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The first pile of the bridge was driven on the 30th day of last June, and the first stone of the piers laid on the 13th of August. The sixteen piers of masonry, including that in the approaches and piers, contain nearly six thousand cubic yards of stone, all completed in seventy working days. There will be eleven spans; two draw, each 200 feet in the clear; one raft-span, 250 feet; one, 200 feet, and seven 160 feet each. The west approach has a bridge over Knox creek, 120 feet span, on stone abutments. It extends 500 feet into the river, constructed of heavy embankments and rip-rap walls. The east approach is built 1,200 feet into the river, with similar embankments. There is no doubt now but that trains will cross before Christmas. When completed, it can be said of the bridge that it was built in the shortest time on record.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.

M Meek, 54 bales hay; H Rea, Jr, 40 cases eggs; Voigt M & Co, 40 do; G A Kelly 5 bbls alcohol; Carnegie K & Co, 4 iron beams; Voigt & McG, 19 cases eggs; Harris & E, 2 bbls sizing, 5 bbls mdse; Mullen & M, lot old s iron F Sellers & Co, 50 tcs lard; E H Meyers, 1,333 g hams; J Rose, 53 bales hay; A Spear & Son, lot plow castings; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; S S Waters, 1 bbls whisky; S B Ryne, 15 sacks rags, 3 crates do, 1 cask do, 1 crate scrap iron; H Gerwig & Son, 1 bale twine; W P Townsend, 41 kgs rivets; J Old, 4 pkgs fenders; J S Dilworth & Co 1 bx bedding, 1 chest tools; A Guckenheimer & Bro, 50 bbls whisky; J Cuthbert, 2 cars brick and tile; F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls flour; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 56 bales hay; T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bbls do; Dorrington, 1 car middlings; Schomaker & Co, 200 bbls do; D Wallace, 100 do; F Sellers & Co, 1,250 pcs g hams; J Alexander, 62 bales hay; W P Townsend & Co, 23 kegs rivets, 2 csks do, 2 bdls wire; J Gerwig, 15 bbls cider, 3 do a butter; T Hare & Bro, 9 bdls poles; S S Marvin, 21 bbls flour; Mann & Co, lot curbstone; M F Smith, lot bed bottoms; Zug & Co, 1 bbl s iron; W Cooper & Co, 10 bxs tobacco; Bahmer, P & Co, 2 bbls n nuts; W H Graff & Co, 5 bbls eggs; J Porterfield, 50 bbls flour; A D Clark, 10 bbls oil; Arbuckles & Co, 2 caddies tobacco, 2 tubs do; H Rea, Jr, 1 car hay; G A Kelly & Co, 50 bbls oil; H M Caldwell, 1 car hay; Head, C & Co, 10 bbls eggs; W J Anderson, 1 lot mach; Gregg, Son & Co, 1 bx shoes; Van Gorder & S, 334 bush potatoes; W J Steel & Co, 1 car potatoes; J McAteer, 325 bush potatoes; H Gerwig & Co, 360 bush potatoes; P Kurtz, 325 bush do; Aiken & W, 1 car potatoes; M Derrick, 327 bush do; Dr J A Reed, 345 bush do.

PER ELEVATOR.—Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car oats, 2 do corn; S C Bartlett, 1 do corn; Eastman & Co, 1 do oats; Head, C & Co, 1 do wheat; J Rose, 2 do oats; S B Floyd & Co, 1 do oats; F S Wood, 1 do oats; Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat; A K Knox & Son, 2 do corn.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—L G Graff & Co, 54 bales hay; A & J Groetzinger, 3 cars g hides; J M Hemphill, 1 car heading; W L Barton, 1 do staves; L Bradley & Son, 11 sks wool; J McGraw, 2 cars stone; W Valentine, 1 car d do; J Adair, 1 do; Holmes & Co, 1 do lime; Harbaugh, M & O, 2 do limestone; H K Freid, 1 do potatoes; C Kaller, 1 car hoop poles; Hack & Scheweble, 1 car oats; C Albright, 2 cars staves; Thompson & L, 1 do flax seed; J M Hemphill, 1 do d staves; M B Suydam, 26 bgs f seed; Jas Irwin, 22 sks meal; Armstrong, F & Co, 26 sks kegs; Jas Reno, 1 car s pipe; Mullen, S & Co, 1 car lumber; Dr Jno Hamilton, 50 bbls g apples; Jas Lautner, 30 bdls fellows; Wm Thompson, 10 bbls flour; Jas Miller, 150 e tile.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

L G Graff & Co, 1 car e corn; Adams & Knox, 184 sks oats; W. Buente, 1 car stone; H H Nautker & Co, 1 do mill feed; A Culbertson, 41 bales hay; O H Allerton, 1 do hay; R Knox & Son, 1 do hog middlings; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Cleveland & A, 1 car hay; C W Saladee, 1 wagon; Beckert & Gerwig, 69 bgs feed; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 314 pkgs lead; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 bbls flour; Fahnestock & M, 20 bdls hoops; Spencer, McK & Co, 51 sks barley; Schomaker & Co, 30 bxs tobacco; Jno Porterfield, 7 bbls hominy, 2 do b flour, 1 do grits; Logan, G & Co, 88 bxs n nails; Knox & Orr, 29 bxs tobacco; McCandless, Son & Co, 32 cads do, 8 butts do; Littell & Mechling, 25 bbls whisky; J Schwennart & Co, 10 do marble dust.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnegie, Kloman & Bo, 1 car limestone; Shoenberger, Blair & Co, 1 do; Isabella F Co, 9 do; J L Loury, 5 do stone; Howard & Son, 6 do dimention stone; Samuel Duff, 1 do lumber; W J Baughman, 1 do lime; S Barclay, 200 head cabbage; J M Patterson, 2 bbls cider; Wm Crook, 3 do; A Kinsler, 11 bgs apples; Wm Hoffman, 1 calf; Jno Seibert, 10 basket apples; G Brenner, 30 sks potatoes; W G Leshe, 30 do; Wm Flaccus & Son, 4 beef hides; B F Kock, 11 rolls leather; T D Casey, 7 sks potatoes; Bill Hoffman, 1 calf; Elliott & Burgess, 6 bdls trees.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Hollister & L, 1 car lumber; W S Jackson, 1 do hay; W Mullin, 1 do e oil bbls; Head C & Co, 1 do oats; W McCullough & Co, 14 bbls b glass; J A Graff, 20 do onions; H Riddle, 73 do cider; Godfrey & C, 14 bdls old rope; J F Hagen, 5 bbls flour, 20 sks do; Geo H Anderson & Co, 3 bdls leather; E Fox & Co, 9 bbls turnips; B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 bxs a o comp; Loh & C, 5 kegs a butter; J C Boffum & Co, 18 bbls cider; Voigt, M & Co, 7 kegs a butter, 5 bbls apples.

West Penn Railroad.

W B Speaker, 110 head cabbage; J Heizel, 9 sacks potatoes; J White, 4 bbls turnips; Barbour & P, 12 sks oats; J H Walter, 13 bbls apples; W P Logan, 6 bbls apples; G Glass, 5 bbls apples; J O Brown, 3 do do, 2 sks potatoes; N W Stevens, 13 sks potatoes; S M Kier, 16 sks potatoes; Weible & Co, 40 bags oats; C Bauerlein, 7 bags potatoes; Watt, L & Co, 11 bags apples; C Yesger & Co, 34 sks potatoes; Mrs Fleming, 1 bbl apples; J Horne, 1 bdl wool; J Moeller, 2 bags beans, 2 do apples; J Battenfelder, 1 car potatoes, 1 car turnips, 73 head cabbage; 11 bags beans; Mrs McCrystal, 1 car potatoes; J Keeling, 24 bags oats, 2 bbls apples, 2 firkins and 1 basket butter; Battenfelder, 4 firkins butter; Rodgers & B, lot sheet iron; Gilmore & Co, 2 cars wheat; F Beckman, 30 bgs potatoes; R B Ewens, 10 bgs do; C O'Donnel, 2 bbls do; H J Smith, 25 sks and 7 bbls do, 2 sks flour, 20 bbls apples; H Young, 9 hogs; Elwood & McC, 4 sks flour; J O Hanlon, 72 sks potatoes; J S Brown & Bro, 7 co, 4 bxs butter, 4 sks flour; G H Jones, 10 sks potatoes; W Cooper & Co, 21 emt bxs; J Sigmund, 11 sks potatoes; G Painter, 12 bbls apples, 14 sks potatoes; Dillinger, 90 bbls whisky; P F Hall, 4 do cider; W Morris, 1 car potatoes; Mrs Mehin, 19 sks do; F Sellers & Co. 1 bbl hams, 1 keg lard; G Painter, 5 bags potatoes, 3 bbls do, 11 baskets do, 10 bbls apples; W Flaccus & Son, 41 bags glue, 2 bags tails, 2 bbls tallow; O P Henderson, 30 baskets potatoes, 5 do apples, 5 do cabbage; S Patterson, 9 do do, 5 do turnips; W Kennewig, 14 sks, 3 baskets potatoes; F P Kohen, 4 bbls and 8 baskets apples; T White, 10 bbls apples; J Miller, 6 sks potatoes; G Hazlett, 3 sks turnips, 1 sks onions; Head & C, 34 bags flour; J Battenfelder, 45 sks potatoes; G Painter, 7 sks apples, 10 do potatoes; Arbuthnot, S & Co, 1 bx flannel; Gilmore & Co, 1 car wheat; J Hipley, 1 car corn; F W Bragdon, & Co, 1 bag pruens, 1 bag hominy; H Knoch, 3 bbls apples, 3 bags potatoes; J Battenfelder, 5 bags beans, 8 do flour; 1 do nuts; J Beckmen, 15 bags potatoes; Loh & C, 38 do; Watt, L & Co, 16 bags flour; J Battenfelder, 23 sks do; A Harrison, 2 cows, 1 calf; T White, 50 sks potatoes; W Hitshoe, 2 baskets cabbage, 5 sks potatoes; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 49 sks flour; M Elpler, 6 bags and 24 sks flour; S Hough & Co, 1 b harness; W Flaccus, 17 bdls hides; H Gerwig, 8 bags potatoes; C Meyers, 40 sks do; T C Jenkins, 10 bags flour; J S Clark & Co, 1 bx butter; A Holstein, lot beef hides; J Fleisel, 24 sks potatoes; A Campbell, 1 bbl cider; Harris & E, 25 bxs drugs, 11 bbls do; E Fulsack, 8 bags potatoes; J Rieger, 16 do; W Stewart, 3 sks do; Bricker & Son, 1 car potatoes; Elwood & McC, 82 sks oats; F Paul, 11 bags potatoes; J C Bohn, 25 sks oats; J Presbit, 2 sks potatoes; Watt, L Co, 2 bbls flour; T J Buchfield, 3 bbls apples; Gilmore & Co, 1 car wheat; Chambers & & Co, 1 car oats; Welden & K, 29 sks oats; J Spicher, 4 bags potatoes, 1 do flour; W C Dodds, 24 sks potatoes; T Shupe, 18 sks potatoes; S Messner, 10 bbls apples; S Wolf, 17 sks rye; Barbour & P, 1 bbls flour; J H Voigt, 22 sks and 4 baskets potatoes; Young & B, 7 bbls cider; F P Kohen, 2 bbls cider; F W Miller, 20 bbls apples; W Dodds lot cabbage; W Dodds, lot turnips; Gilmore & Co, 2 cars wheat.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	7	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Nimick & Co, m	1	Caughey & Hailman, m	1
J Reamer, m	1	Zug & Co, m	2
Isabella Furnace	8		
Total			21

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	3	John M. Cooper, m	1
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hussey, W & Co, o	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	2
Isabella Furnace, o	5	Lewis, B, D & Co, o	2
Total			11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Zug & Co, m	2	Wm Smith & Son, m	1
McKnight, D & Co, m	1		
Total			4

Coal Received per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.
Sable Coal Co	15

Bailey & Co.
CHESTNUT and 12th Sts.,
PHILADA.,
DEALERS
IN
Diamonds
WS

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CAPITAL $200,000
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Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

Directors.

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C. Dettrich,	Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Danl. Danb,	Jas. A. Thompson,
Wm. Rowbottom,	Gus. Langenheim,
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MWS

W. H. LOYD .... WILSON LOYD
W. H. Loyd & Co.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 South Third St., Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates. WS

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU WANT TO
INVEST YOUR MONEY
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IN
Good Securities,
PAYING YOU A
GOOD INTEREST,
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
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STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES AND ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON
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If you want to Sell Mortgages, Bank Stocks, Insurance Stocks, Railway Bonds, Commercial Paper, or any other
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RIVER PACKETS.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT
Draught Passenger Steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON .... Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 A. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of
A. S. FRY, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAM .... Commander.
Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON .... Captain
Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR .... Commander.
W. J. C. ANDERSON .... Clerk.
Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

Also taking Freight and Passengers for all way points, and taking reshipping Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER—AT 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN .... Commander.
Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

LEAVES SATURDAY, THE 15TH INST.

THE STEAMER
Comet and Barges,
J. M. HARE .... Master.

Will give Through Bills Lading to Memphis, New Orleans, Chillicothe, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo.; Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Iowa; Atchison, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Kansas; Denver, Col.

For Freight apply on Board, or to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, Agents,
Corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburgh and New Orleans Direct.

MONDAY, December 1st,—at 5 P. M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
"A No. 1" Freight Steamer
PARAGON,
JOHN J. DARRAGH .... Master.
JAS. REES, JR. .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.

For further information apply on board or to
GHRIEST & MACKAY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
REFINERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
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GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS,	B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
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PRODUCE.
IN STORE:
Apples, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Cheese, Beeswax, Timothy Seed, &c., &c.
TO ARRIVE:
3 Cars No. 1 Red Wheat;
2 Cars White Oats;
5 Cars Prime Timothy Hay;
1 Car St. Louis Flour;
1 Car Ohio Family Flour;
10 Cars Irish Potatoes, in bulk.
Consignments solicited.
D. McMillan & Co.,
359 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.

We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.

A. BRADLEY .... President
W. VANKIRK .... Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR .... Cashier

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $981,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

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Leonhard Walter, Sen.	Hugh McNeill,
Jacob Kopp,	Damas Lutz,
Joseph Lautner,	O. W. Anschuetz,
Theo. F. Straub.	

A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings,	James McLain,
John Kelly,	H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil,	Matthew Mawhinney,
George Wilson,	John Kaiser.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL .... $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:

Dominick Ihmsen,	Theo. R. Tack,
Thomas Rourke,	Terrence Campbell,
Patrick Kane,	James Phelan,
James Callery,	H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes,	J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn,	R. J. Grace,
P. Le Goulion.	

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner Seventh Ave. and Smithfield St.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Capital - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLAND, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager
DIRECTORS.

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Alex. Tindle, Sr.,	J. P. Smith,
A. T. Donthett,	Jno. W. Haney,
Frank Kohne,	W. H. Irwin,
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JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873
CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE .... $500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages. Bonds and other good Securites.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.
DIRECTORS:

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EDWARD DUFF,	ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES GORDON,	D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH,	G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.	

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK .... President.
R. W. MACKEY .... Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS .... Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
Capital .... $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
OFFICE NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.
In Safe Deposit Company's Building.
President—HENRY LLOYD, Vice President—WM. REA
TRUSTEES—Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, E. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hailman.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL, - - $100,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received, Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B Brickell, Chas. H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Graver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig.

President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

IRON AND GLASS
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.
CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.
Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.
Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
Business hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.
Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.
DIRECTORS:

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Edward Moye,	James H. Swett,
Joseph Keeling,	W. J. Lewis,
John Gallaher,	F. Baxmeyer,
John C. McCutcheon,	John Adams,
James Salisbury,	John Phillips,
Benjamin F. Collins.	

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canada.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
☞ Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers
Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
From Pier 45, North River, New York.
Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.
PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage, at 33 Broadway.
Apply to
JOHN G DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. BINGHAM, 13 Smithfield street or
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street,
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street,
MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

CALABRIA,	Sat.	Nov. 15	ABYSSINIA,	Wed.	Dec. 3
JAVA,	Wed.	Nov. 19	ALGERIA,	Wed.	Dec. 10
CUBA,	Wed.	Nov. 26	RUSSIA,	Wed.	Dec. 17

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC	Capt Bristow.
BALTIC	Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC	Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC	Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC	Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30, Currency, Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after NOVEMBER 2D, 1873, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:20 a m
Mail Train	7:15 a m	Fast Line	1:55 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	8:10 a m
Philadelphia Ex	4:40 p m	Cincinnati Ex	9:20 a m
Fast Line	7:50 p m	Pacific Ex	1:55 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:05 a m	Walls No. 1	6:40 a m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:00 a m	Brin'n Ac No 1	7:40 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:25 a m
Walls No. 3	11:45 a m	Brin'n Ac No 2	9:00 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No. 1	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac	10:45 a m
Walls No. 4	3:10 p m	Walls No. 3	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac	3:50 p m	Walls No. 4	2:40 p m
Brin'n Ac No 2	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No. 1	4:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 3	5:30 p m	Walls No 5	5:45 p m
Walls No. 5	6:10 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	6:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 4	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 4	7:25 p m
Walls Ac No. 6	11:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 5	11:00 p m

Pacific Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:00 p. m., Philadelphia 2:00 a. m., Baltimore 2:20 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., Washington 10:42 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., and arrives at Walls Station at 2:00 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m., arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where through tickets, commutation tickets, and local tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination, from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Company, on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after NOVEMBER 2, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:13 a m	Clev & Whg Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:03 a m	Chicago Mail	4:13 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	3:03 p m	Cn & St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:33 p m
Erie and Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:48 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
Fast Line and Chicago Express going West make direct connection at Mansfield for Toledo.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, November 23, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:20 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:50 a m	Through Ex	9:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:10 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
Through Ex. to Wash. & Balt.	8:30 p m	Uniontown Ac	5:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:15 p m
*W.Newton ChT	12:45 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
		*W.Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Through Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday.
Express Trains daily.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2D, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac	8:18 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:53 a m
Steubenville Ac	11:18 a m	McDonald Ac	11:08 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	Washington Ac	4:13 p m
Southern Ex	2:28 p m	Columbus Mail	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Steubenville Ac	6:13 p m
Washington Ac	5:01 p m	Washington Ac	7:43 p m
McDonald Ac	6:38 p m	Fast Line	1:18 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:18 p m	Southern Ex	12:28 a m
		Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

—On and after NOVEMBER 3, 1873, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:35 a m	Springdale No 1	6:50 a m
Freeport Ac	8:20 a m	Freep't Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Fairview Ac	10:40 a m	Express	10:20 a m
Express	3:00 p m	Mail	12:50 p m
Springdale No. 1	3:05 p m	Freep't Ac No 2	2:25 p m
Freeport Ac No2	4:17 p m	Fairview Ac	5:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:10 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:05 p m

The above trains run daily, except Sunday.

The Sunday Accommodation leaves Springdale every Sunday at 9:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., arrives at Springdale at 2:00 P. M.

The 6:35 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. trains from Allegheny City connect for Butler.

For further information see Time Tables, which can be obtained at the Ticket Office. Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 3, 1873, Three Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:15 p m
Soda Works Accommod'n	9:10 a m	8:20 a m
Day Express	12:00 m	5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	2:40 p m	10:15 a m
Night Express	4:00 p m	9:40 p m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	5:35 p m	1:40 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train leaves from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections, Sundays excepted, at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to and from Brookville and intermediate stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.—TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, October 20, 1873, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monongahela Ac	8:00 a m	Elizabeth Ac	6:55 a m
Elizabeth Ac	11:00 a m	Monongahela Ac	9:08 a m
Monongahela Ac	4:30 p m	Elizabeth Ac	2:15 p m
Elizabeth Ac	6:15 p m	Monongahela Ac	5:34 p m

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.

Passengers to Pittsburgh furnished with Transfer Passes on Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railways.

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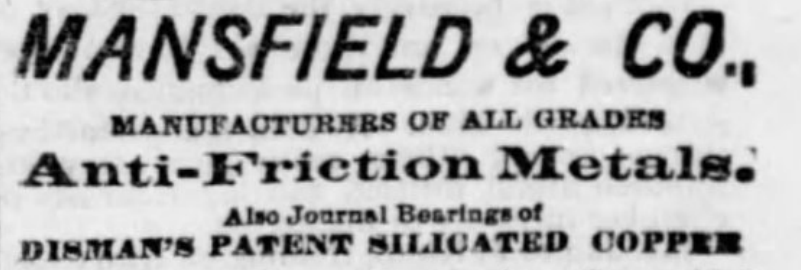
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CITY MATTERS.

Arrival of Mr. Mullett.

Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Government, arrived in the city yesterday, for the purpose of examining the plans prepared, as exhibiting the advantages and disadvantages of the several sites offered for the new government buildings. He was in consultation with a number of prominent citizens yesterday, in reference to the business which brought him here. He will give the subject that careful attention which it deserves, and decide according to his best judgment. He will probably leave for Washington to-day.

Trouble at a Mill.

Early yesterday morning the police on the South Side arrested James Jones, McHenry, Flanegan, Hugh Jackson, Thomas George, Silas Smith, Oliver Smith, James McHenry, and David Latter, for being drunk and disorderly in Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill, near the south end of the upper bridge across the Monongahela. They had been indulging freely in fighting whisky, and had got in a free fight among themselves. Hugh Jackson was a good deal punished, and several of the others exhibited bloody noses and like evidence of rough usage. The parties were taken before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, where John Evans preferred charges of disorderly conduct against them. After a hearing three of them seven of the parties were fined and in default of payment three, Silas Smith, Jackson and Oliver Smith, were committed to the Workhouse.

An Alderman in Trouble.

On Monday afternoon, in the Court of Quarter sessions, the trial of Terrence Hickey, indicted for perjury, had to be held over until yesterday morning, owing to the absence of Alderman Crist, of Allegheny, before whom the alleged perjury was committed, and who was deemed a material witness for the Commonwealth. At the opening of Court yesterday morning, the Alderman was still absent, although he had been notified to appear. Judge Stowe ordered an attachment to issue forthwith, for his arrest. After the case had gone to the jury, the Alderman appeared in Court. Mr. Cochran, who had defended Hickey, began to make an explanation or apology for Crist, when the Court suggested that he had better withhold his remarks until Saturday, when, if employed as counsel, he would have an opportunity to be heard. The Court further remarked that he had no doubt it suited the defendant's counsel that the Alderman did not appear, but he would hold the witness to account. Crist was then ordered to give bail in $300, to appear on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, and answer a charge of contempt of Court. In the meantime, he was ordered to pay the cost of the attachment.

The Municipal Election.

Mayor Blackmore has issued his proclamation, for the municipal election to take on the first Tuesday, the 2nd day of December. The only city offices to be filled, are Councils and Board of Revision. Besides these, however, the ward constables will proclaim an election for ward officers, alderman, assessors, and members of election boards.

The councilmen to be elected in the several wards are one member of the Select branch in each, except the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards, (Wilkins). In the Twenty-sixth ward beside the member for the regular term (two years) there will be one elected for one year to fill a vacancy. In the Thirty-seventh ward, the first election, as part of the city, there will be two members of Select elected, one for two years, and one for one year.

To Common Council there will be one member elected from each of the following wards: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh.

One member of the Board of Revision will be elected for three years in each ward, except the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh, in each of which one will be elected for the short term of two years.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a great multitude at this theater, last night, and it really hailed a great event; inasmuch as McCullough's impersonation of Spartacus, in Bird's famous tragedy of "The Gladiator," was a noble achievement in dramatic art. The large and cultured assemblage which greeted him was enthusiastic, hearty, and prompt in spontaneous demonstration. It is, indeed, hardly possible for any nimbler correspondence to exist between auditor and actor than that which,—notwithstanding the husky, local bronchial trouble, hereabouts known as the "Pittsburgh grip," with which Mr. McCullough was afflicted, was last night established between the artist and the throng that gave him welcome. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin—and Mr. McCullough's impersonation of glorious manhood assailed by adverse fortune, constituted the electric current whereby soul answered to soul, and in its pathos made the sphere of sympathy complete. It is hardly too much to say that, in correct conception of the author, in finished elocution and refinement of delineatory taste, he was but little inferior to his great master, Forrest, in the palmiest days of his career. Moreover, the physical advantages and resources of Mr. McCullough for the part should not be forgotten. As we have said, he labored under a marked disadvantage of voice; but aside from this, the structural character of his performance was complete.

Of Mr. Gotthold, too, it is to be said, that his impersonation of the character of the brother of the great slave, was profoundly poetical in spirit, and entirely symmetrical in form. The freeman was latent in his blood, and an atmosphere of intense reality swathed his entire action.

The remainder of the support was very creditable. Along the whole line of the performance, there ran an ideal glow. The same play will be repeated to-night, and those who have not yet witnessed it, should do so without fail.

Academy of Music.

Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack gave their second entertainment at this theater last night, to a large audience. Sharpley's comicalities are refreshing, and always bring down the house. The acts given by Sheridan and Mack are original, well and neatly done. The programme is lengthy, but so lively as to keep every one interested throughout.

The combination will give a matinee this afternoon, and a change of bill to-night.

Library Hall.

Theodore Thomas' orchestra gave their second and last concert last night. The attendance was very large, and the most intelligent of our musical critics were present. The programme as published was faithfully followed, with perfect satisfaction in every part. The first piece, the march by a local composer, was admirably rendered and cordially applauded. The selections from Mendelssohn, Weber, Wagner, Schubert and Strauss, which followed, were all given with that exquisite delicacy of execution and force of expression for which Thomas' concerts have become so famous. Mr. Whitney was received and encored with hearty and flattering good will. Mr. Kayser's performance on the clarionet, in the concerto from Weber, was superb. The lovers of music in Pittsburgh are indebted to Mr. Thomas for two evenings of unqualified enjoyment and they will be glad to hear of a modification of the announcement that the present is the last season of his very enjoyable entertainments.

Trimble's Varieties.

Of course the ladies desire to see little Patti Delmar, the child wonder, now performing at Trimble's, and will therefore go to the matinee this afternoon. In addition, there are many other fine performers, who will appear at the entertainments in the afternoon and evening.

Masonic Hall.

To-night is positively the last of the stay of Prof. Macallister, and those who have not yet witnessed his wonderful performances should go to Masonic Hall. He does many startling things; among others, really gives away one hundred useful articles, ranging from sets of chamber furniture to dishes, etc.

Mr. James F. Kimp, residing on Ann street, Eleventh ward, drew the tea set last evening; and Miss Lily Martin, of No. 11 Grant street, took the watch. There will be much interest felt to-night in the drawing of the tea set of fifty-eight pieces.

Salvini.

Season tickets for Salvini's engagement went off quite briskly yesterday, at No. 103 Smithfield street, under the superintendence of Manager Beamer. The sale will be continued to-day. There is every reason to believe that Library Hall will be well filled on Friday and Saturday evenings.

The Scouts of the Plains.

Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Texas Jack, and other Western scouts, occompanied by Johnny Burke and a tribe of wild Indians, will occupy the stage at the Academy of Music next week. M'lle Morlacchi, the accomplished danseuse and pantomimist, does the heroine's part in the play.

THE HILAND SCHOOLS.

Respect to the Memory of the Late Dr. Lewis.

The following notice has been issued in regard to the closing of the Hiland Public Schools during the afternoon of to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Lewis:

To the Teachers of Hiland Public School:

By authority of the Board of Directors of Hiland District the schools will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, as a token of respect to the memory of Dr. David L. Lewis, whose death occurred on last Sabbath morning, and funeral will take place on the 12th instant, at two o'clock.

Dr. Lewis was one of the original committee that initiated and carried out the formation of the independent district in Collins township, and built and founded therein the Hiland School, and was also for years afterwards an active member of the Board of Directors.

The deep interest he ever manifested in everything pertaining to this school, his faithful performance of the public duty, his kindness and generosity to both teachers and pupils, added to his many virtues as a Christian gentleman, citizen and friend, incite the deepest feelings of regret for his loss and prompt the most expressive tokens of sorrow.

The necessary directions will be given in each room in regard to the closing of school.

GEO. P. FULTON, Principal.

EAST LIBERTY, November 11, 1873.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

Meeting of the River Coal Exchange—Wages Reduced Twelve and a Half Per Cent. to Take Effect November 24th.

A meeting of the River Coal Exchange was held yesterday, N. O'Neil, Esq. in the chair, and A. Lyle, Secretary.

REPORTS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.,

Mr. Lyle, from the Committee appointed to memorialize Congress in reference to the Steubenville bridge, presented a report which was accepted, giving the memorial to Congress setting forth the obstructions to navigation caused by the bridge.

The Committe appointed to confer with the Cincinnati Council in reference to obstruction in the river caused by the water works, asked further time, which was granted.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Lyle, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the United States Engineers for the Ohio river, be requested to have the channel at the foot Brunot's Island dredged out as early as possible, the same having filled up since the dam behind the island was made.

Mr. Oliver, in behalf of the committee appointed to see the city authorities in reference to the sewer at the railroad bridge, said he had called upon the City Engineer, and he said the railroad had built the sewer, but he would examine into the matter.

The report was accepted and the committee continued.

WORK IN THE POOLS.

Reports were then heard from the various pools, from which it appeared that in No. 4 all the miners were at work at three and a half cents per bushel of seventy-six pounds, without pay for nut coal. There were one or two persons paying four cents, at eighty pounds to the bushel. In No. 3 the men were generally working at old rates. In the upper part of No. 2 there is but little work being done. There had been some little trouble there, but it had been exaggerated. In the lower end of the pool all the mines were in operation at old prices. In No. 1, Messrs. Redman and Kenny, were reported at work.

QUESTION OF WAGES DISCUSSED.

Mr. Bigley said he would like to hear some expression in reference to a reduction in the price of mining.

At the request of Mr. Oliver, the Secretary read an article from the *Labor Tribune* on the present situation. [The article was published in the COMMERCIAL on Monday.]

Mr. Frazier said that we all admit we are all paying too much. The only question is whether this is the time to make the reduction. According to the testimony of these men, if they get three months', or even one months' work, they will be in a condition to again fight us. It is a matter of hand-to-hand conflict with them, unpleasant as it is to say. Wages have been reduced almost everywhere else. Money may be plentiful in sixty or ninety days, but he thought it a great risk to go on at that old rate. In his opinion, now is the time to make a reduction. The cold weather is coming on, and if they will not work for three and a half or three cents now they will not thirty days from now.

Mr. Horner said that, in order to make their business harmonize with everything else, there should be a reduction in the price of mining. If the unanimous consent of every pit could be secured to mine no more at a higher rate than three cents, he would say make the reduction. But he feared not more than one-half would stand by the agreement, and those who continued to load at four cents would have their coal in the market and reap the advantage.

Mr. Bigley said they had a three or four months' strike, and he found that the coal men had stood together manfully. He saw the railroad operators had reduced the price twenty per cent., and he thought they would be justified in making a like reduction.

Mr. J. N. O'Neill offered the following:

WHEREAS, There has been a general shrinkage in all values throughout the country, as well as a reduction of from twenty to thirty per cent. on the prices of mining and other labor, and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for us to compete successfully with the common coal in the Southern and Western markets owing to the high prices we are paying for mining and other labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on and after Monday, December 8th, 1873, the price of mining shall be reduced one cent per bushel, and outside and steamboat labor shall be reduced twenty per cent.

After considerable discussion, and the offering of quite a number of amendments, the resolution was modified, and passed as follows:

Resolved, On and after Monday, November 24th, the prices of mining and other labor connected with river interest be reduced 12½ per cent. from the present price. Adopted. Ayes 14, nays not counted.

The Secretary reported that arrangements had been perfected to obtain dispatches in regard to the stage of water at several points along the Allegheny and upper Monongahela rivers, and that they would be bulletined at the Coal Exchange Rooms after this date at about nine o'clock in the forenoon and between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Cline moved that a committee consisting of Messrs. N. J. Bigley, Simpson Horner and George S. Miller, be appointed to correspond with the National Committee on Steam Navigation in relation to certain river interests.

On motion, adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports—The Charges Against the High School Faculty—Finances.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, President Craig in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting,

Mr. H. Estep was admitted to a seat as representative from the Twenty-fifth ward, Morse district.

An invitation to attend the lecture of Prof. Crumb, to be delivered before the Dean Society November 21st, was accepted.

A communication was read from the Fourteenth ward, Oakland District Board, requesting that drawing be left optional with them. Referred to the Committee on Text Books and Grades.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of Superintenpent Luckey was read and accepted. It gives the total number of teachers employed for the month of October as follows: Primary Department, females 154; Medium Department, females 80; Grammar Department, including Principals, males 37, females 68; total 105. High Scool, males 10, females 4. Mute school, one male and one female teacher; Training school, one each; High school, part time, two of each sex; Music, males 6; total, males 54; females 310; grand total, 364.

The total enrollment is divided as follows:

Old city	11,045
South Side	4,538
Total	15,583

The total average attendance was 6,153 males, 6,548 females, a total of 13,001.

The enrollment is an increase of 800, and the average attendance an increase of 912 for the corresponding month of last year.

The number of teachers employed in the evening schools for the month of October were: Males, 28; females, 43. The average attendance of pupils was: Males, 1,351; females, 283.

The Superintendent states that his annual report for the year ending the first Monday of September is ready for the printer.

The report was accepted, and the annual report referred to the Printing Committee.

The Secretary reported warrants drawn since last meeting for salaries and teachers to the amount of $24,544 79. Accepted.

The report of the Principal of the High School for the month of October was read and accepted. It shows a total average attendance of 174 males, 150 females; total 324.

The report of the Committee on Finance was read and accepted. It is as follows:

Balance October 13, 1873		$135,769 01
Receipts since, State appropriation		15,766 24
C. A. Kehew, Sec. non-resident pupils		250 00
Total		$155,785 25
Warrants since paid	$28,711 25	
Coupons	665 00	
		$29,376 25
Total		$126,409 00

The report of the Committee on Teachers' and Salaries stating that they have allowed one additional teacher to the following: Moorhead, Washington, Lincoln and Humboldt districts. Accepted.

On motion, Mr. McEwen was appointed on the Auditing Committee, vice Mr. Pitcairn, unable to attend to the matter.

Mr. Sterrett brought up the matter of settlement of tax duplicates with the collectors for 1872. He stated that his district had as yet no application for exonerations or settlement and he understood that it was the business of the board to see that all duplicates are properly settled.

Some discussion took place when it appears that there was a difference of opinion among the members.

Mr. Wilson stated, (and others agreed with him) that he understood that it was proper for the collectors to present a list of uncollectable ward school taxes to the sub-district board.

On motion of Mr. Sterrett the matter was refused to the Finance Committee with instruction to report thereon at next meeting.

Applications were made for additional teachers as follows: Forbes district 2 Knox district 2 and South district 1. Referred to the Committee on teachers and salaries with power to act.

On motion the schools were ordered to be closed on Thanksgiving day.

The monthly visiting committee for the High, mute and colored schools was appointed as follows Messrs. Mason, Miller, McClurg, Kimmel and Mitchell.

Several bills were approved and exonorations of taxes allowed in several districts.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Nobbs presented a report from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Joseph Hartman against the faculty of the High School. The report is a very lengthy document, covering some fourteen pages of foolscap and entering into the subject of the investigation to the minutest detail. The charges are so trivial and found to be so unwarranted, as a whole, that the report is not worth the space, had we enough to spare, nor worth the time it would take to read it. The committee, to satisfy themselves and the Board, exhausted the subject and made a most thorough investigation. They find, as we have intimated, the charges so unwarrantable that, as they say, they are astonished that any one, especially one who professes to be a friend of the High School, should make them public.

The report, on motion of Judge Sterrett, was received and adopted.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McKennan.

TRIAL OF DUDLEY AND WALES.

At the opening of Court the District Attorney called up the joint indictment against William R. Wales and Robert L. Dudley, for robbing the mails. R. B. Carnahan, Esq., appeared for Wales, and G. W. De Camp for Dudley.

Mr. Swoope opened the case for the government, stating that in 1872 these defendants had stolen checks, drafts, and other securities from the mails, amounting to many thousands of dollars. The particular offense charged was the abstraction from the mail of a certain draft sent by Governor Wasburn, of Wisconsin, for $11,560, and payable to the order of Dr. Richardson, of the East. Dr. Richardson had never received it. The draft had been abstracted and negotiated in this city with the name forged. Wm. R. Wales resided at White House, Ohio, and a number of years ago was appointed route agent on the Lake Shore Road, between Toledo and Buffalo. He continued running on this road for a long time, and while he was so engaged a man named Harmon was employed with him. It was Wales' business to instruct Harmon. Finally Wales was discharged and he went to St. Louis. He there met at a boarding house Robert L. Dudley, and the two subsequently concocted a scheme whereby Wales was to abstract letters on Harman's car, and Dudley was to negotiate the instruments. Wales returned to Ohio, got on Harmon's car and abstracted the letters. He kept the money, however, and turned the drafts over to Dudley. Dudley established offices in different cities under different names, and came to Pittsburgh, where he passed under his own name, he being well known in this city, having married his wife here. While in Albany he established himself in the confidence of an insurance agent and he commenced to effect a policy on his life for $10,000. About the time it was ready to be executed and delivered, however, he suddenly recollected that all the money was at the Adams Express Company's office, and if the agent would go there and identify him, everything would be well. Thus the money was drawn, and that was the last seen of Dudley. In Pittsburgh, here, he met Wales himself, got a draft, the two made the necessary indorsements and they fell in with Mr. Loomis, an insurance here. They undertook to get a policy from him, and Dudley got some one to go to the express company's office where he obtained $1,500. Thus their depredations were committed. They aggregated somewhere about $60,000. For a long time the detectives were unable to obtain the slightest clue to the parties. A sharp detective, however, in Philadelphia, got the clue at last. Dudley had been at an insurance agent's office there. The detective found a piece of blotting paper, on the table and held it up to the light. The address of Wales was detected. His arrest soon followed, but Dudley was nowhere to be found. He was afterward arrested in Boston through the medium of a correspondence. He was inquiring for a letter directed to Purcell, when an officer stepped up behind him on the Postoffice steps and told him he was "wanted." He denied his name was Dudley and said it was Rathburn. Mr. Loomis, however, the insurence agent in this city, went on and identified him, but the prisoner denied ever having seen him. The men were now before the Court for trial.

The examination of witnesses then proceeded.

Dr. F. B Cooper, of Allegheny, testified that he knew Dudley; Dudley and wife had taken meals at his house for a week or two; Dudley married a sister of Mrs. Cooper; this was about two years ago.

Miss Alice Sheridan, sister-in-law of Dr. Cooper, testified that she knew Dudley; had seen him at Dr. Coopers; met a man named Wales about that time, at Cooper's house, but could not recognize him now.

I. O. Loomis, sworn—Know Dudley; my insurance office is at 68 Fifth avenue; saw him first in 1869; he came to my office in March of that year and made application for insurance on his life. He came into my office frequently for six weeks; gave him the policy on the 31st of March; [policy shown] this is the policy.

Ed. N. Grattan, of Philadelphia, thought he recognized Dudley as a man who had passed under the name of Cone.

Joseph H. Reynolds, sworn.—Live in Philadelphia, and have charge of the Collection Department of Adams' Express Company (two checks shown); have seen these checks; they are indorsed by T. H. Cone, 22 Chestnut street; he said that was his name; it was on the 9th of January; I said he must get somebody to identify him; "Why," he said, "there is my sign across the street," pointing to a sign on which was T. H. Cone; he also referred to Mr. Grattan; I then paid the checks; that man (pointing to Dudley) is the one who represented himself as T. H. Cone; he had his whiskers then combed sort of down, different from the way he has them now; one of the checks was for $929 86 on the Metropolitan bank of New York, and the other for $383 25 on the Fourth National bank of New York both drawn at Toledo, Ohio.

Benjamin Franklin, the detective, was then called, and testified: Reside in Philadelphia, and am superintendent of Pinkerton's detective agency; the losses of the Adams' Express Company were put in our hands for collection about the 13th of February, 1873; the subject of the investigation was the two drafts just given in evidence; visited the office of T. H. Cone; found a lot of papers, also a blotting pad on the table; Mr. Grattan was with me and called my attention to it; there was a partition between Cone's and Grattan's rooms. This witness produced a blotting pad, on which he read "Wm. R. Wales, White House, Ohio."

John L. Ward, sworn—Reside in Allegheny City, and am employed at the Adams Express office; clerked in the office in May and June, 1872; attended the money office; (draft shown witness) this draft was brought to me for collection, and it was collected; R. L. Dudley brought it there; this was on the 31st of May, 1872; that is Dudley there (pointing to the prisoner); Mr. Forrester identified him; the money was paid to Mr. Dudley; saw Dudley endorse the draft; saw him write the name after he entered the office.

Mr. Swoope—This, your Honor, is the Governor Washburne draft for $1,500.

Some other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was immaterial.

C. O. Ingersoll was called and testified that he was in the Railway Mail Service, and ran on the route between Buffalo and Erie until 1873; Wales was assigned to run with witness as clerk, and continued as such for a year and a half. Harmon was commissioned at the same time, and was taught partly by Wales. (Washburne draft shown.) The names R. L. Dudley and Sanford & Co. are in Wales's handwriting.

The testimony was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Supreme Court—Fall Bench.

W. B. Rodgers, City Solicitor for Allegheny, presented a petition of the City of Allegheny, praying that the record in the case of Mayor, &c., of Allegheny City vs. Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, be amended by adding the name of the petitioner, the City of Allegheny vs. Plaintiff, and that a rule be granted on the Pennsylvania Company and J. N. McCullough and J. D. Layng, General Manager and Superintendent, to show cause why they should not be added as defendants, and an attachment issue against them to enforce the decree of this Court (in that case). The rule was granted and made returnable on Saturday November 15, at 10 A. M.

ARGUMENTS.

Foster's appeal. Error to the Orphans' Court, Allegheny county. Argued by Ewing for appellee, and Acheson for appellant.

Sweeney vs. Findley et al. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by C. Hasbrouck for appellant and David Reed contra.

James Little et al. vs. Thomas J. Owens. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error and Acheson contra.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Benj. Coursin. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Watson for plaintiff in error and Kennedy contra.

Weir's administrator's appeal from the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error and Reed contra.

Common Pleas Court—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Judgment of non suit was entered in the case of Archibald Woods et al., vs. Robert Baines et al.

In the case of Allen Williams vs. William Staum, the jury found for defendant. This was an action to recover for goods sold.

The jury found for plaintiff for $738 74 in the case of Sampson vs. Kennedy, an action to recover for work and labor done.

In the case of James C. Anderson vs. Margaret Barrett, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiff $50 82.

A verdict for $163 85 was rendered for defendants in the case of Eli Swartz vs. James Bowden et al. This was an action of replevin.

The jury is out in the case of Dr. W. C. Reiter vs. C. King et ux. This was an action brought to recover for medical services performed.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of Terrence Hickey, for perjury, which had been held over until yesterday morning, to secure the attendance of Alderman Crist, as a witness, was concluded, the alderman having failed to appear in time to testify. The Court said there would be no conviction, and the jury acquitted. Alderman Crist subsequently appeared, and was dealt with as elsewhere reported.

A verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery was rendered against Wm. Davis, indicted on oate of John Winters for aggravated assault and battery.

Joel L. Bigham, Kirk Bigham and constable Swange, of Mt. Washington, were tried for forcible entry and detainer, on oath of J. T. Wray. This was a continuation of a case of which our readers have already heard. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and that J. T. Wray pay the costs.

J. Campbell, Charles Seibert and Thomas C. Stroup. were arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to indict John G. Lang. It is alleged that Lang was the inventor of a method for manufacturing white oxyde of zinc, and that he agreed with the defendants and others to engage in the manufacture of the article, under certain conditions, one of which was that he was to be employed as superintendent at a salary of five thousand dollars per year. As time wore, the defendants refused to furnish the proper materials, and placed other hindrances in the way, it being claimed that they designed and intended to get rid of Lang entirely. Finally, as alleged in the indictment, they procured an information to be made, by a man named Geyer, charging Lang with obtaining money by false pretense, in which he was arrested and committed to prison. He was tried in April last, before Judge Sterrett, and acquitted. This suit was subsequently brought, charging the defendants with conspiracy to indict. The case was opened for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned.

Overcoat Thief Arrested.

Detective Messner arrested a man giving his name as Neeley, on suspicion of having stolen an overcoat which he had in his posseession. Neeley was endeavoring to pawn the coat for two dollars. He claimed it as his own property, but the fact that the coat was much too large for him, the looks of things were against him. The man was placed in the lock-up and the coat is at the Mayor's office awaiting an owner.

BAPTIST CENTENNIAL.

The Peter's Creek Baptist Church—Interesting Exercises at Library.

In this "new world" of ours, especially as far west as this, there are as yet but few organizations or institutions which can claim to have existed one hundred years; but such a case exists in the *Peter's Creek Baptist Church*, located at Library, Allegheny county, Pa.

On the 10th day of November, 1773, said Church was organized with nine constituent members, three years prior to the "Declaration of Independence," and when the "wild Indian" roamed over the mountains and through the forests of Western Pennsylvania.

It seemed to the members of the church but meet that the Centennial anniversary be duly celebrated, and accordingly invitations were sent to all the surviving ministers who had ever been pastors of the church, and also to the different Baptist churches in Pittsburgh and vicinity to join in the anniversary Monday, November 10, 1873. The following clergymen were present: B. F. Woodburg, J. S. Hutson and M. B. Sloan, Allegheny city; John Winter, A. J. Bonsall and Isaac Banks, Pittsburgh; J. W. Plannett, Sharpsburg; J. K. Cramer, Elizabeth; R. C. Morgan, Irwin Station; L. Morgan, Monongahela City; James Miller, East Bethlehem, J. L. Philips, Troy, Ohio, and Wycoff (Presbyterian).

In the absence of Rev. Wm. Shadrach, D. D., a former pastor of this church, the centennial sermon was preached by the Rev. B. F. Woodburn, with reading the Scriptures by Rev. A. J. Bonsall and prayer by the Rev. John Winter.

There was the greatest attention given by the large audience in attendance. Mr. Woodburn more than sustained his high reputation as a preacher of the gospel on this occasion. His points were clearly stated and then closely followed up, making his sermon logical, concise and entertaining. During the day the following clergymen participated in the exercises, besides those already mentioned: J. W. Plannett, J. K. Cramer, M. B. Sloan, A. J. Bonsall and — Wycoff. The history of the church from its organization up to the present time was read by Isaac King, Esq., who did it in a highly creditable manner.

In the evening the services connected with the ordination of the the pastor elect of the church—Mr. H. Lewellon, took place in the presence of a crowded house.

The exercises were as follows:

Reading of Hymn, Rev. B. F. Woodburn.

Reading of Scriptures, Rev. L. Morgan.

Prayer, Rev. J. L. Philips; sermon, Rev. John Winter; ordination prayer, Rev. J. W. Plannett, with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery; Hand of Fellowship, Rev. A. J. Bonsall. Charge to the candidate, Rev. J. S. Huston. Charge to the church, Rev. J. R. Cramer and benediction by the candidate.

The services were of a very interesting character and were highly appreciated. The sermon by Dr. Winter deserves special mention. Mr. Winter is now nearly eighty years old and has been in the active ministry about sixty years. He preached in this church while residing and teaching in Pittsburgh over forty years since.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, his faculties seem unimpaired and his voice is still remarkably clear and strong. His sermon was an able effort and was delivered with great energy and power.

During the existence of the church there have been about ten pastors—one, whose name was Phillips, serving for a period of thirty years and another—Dr. Estep, for twenty years.

Over seven hundred persons have been members, about two hundred of whom are now connected with this church. When this church was organized there were only ten Baptist churches in the United States, with a membership of 15,000, while now there are 19 802 churches, having a membership of 1,585,232.

This has been a great and rare day for the St. Peter's Creek Baptist church, and not only the membership, but also the entire community for miles around honored the occasion with their presence, all seeming to feel that it was an epoch worthy of commemoration.

Rev. H. Lewellon enters upon the pastorate under peculiarly impressive circumstances and with the unanimous support and hearty co-operation of the church.

Further Suspensions.

Yesterday morning the East Liberty Savings and Deposit bank failed to open, and announcement was made that there would be a temporary suspension. The officers state that they found themselves unable to continue to stand the drain of deposits, it being impossible to realize on securities. The assets of the bank are ample to meet all their liabilities, and no loss whatever will accrue to the depositors. The stockholders are about twenty in number, and will at once hold a meeting, at which a plan of action will be adopted for the payment of depositors. A full statement of the assets and liabilities is in preparation, and will be made public as soon as it can be completed.

The Duquesne Savings Bank of Fourth avenue also closed its doors yesterday for the same reason. A statement will be prepared and submitted, and it is claimed that depositors are fully secured.

Many rumors were afloat yesterday evening, but it is not true that any further suspensions occurred. There is no truth whatever in the reports relative to the International Bank. The money is on call for all depositors.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE alarm of fire from box 12 last evening was false.

VARIOUS rumors afloat respecting banks and business firms should not receive credit.

MRS. MILLER, who was badly wounded a few days ago by an insane companion, at the Allegheny Poor House, died yesterday morning.

THE matter of the collection of school taxes, especially the matter of settlements with collectors, is to be looked after by the Finance Committee of the Central Board of Education.

S. A. CLARKE & Co., booksellers, furnish the monthly part of *Appletons' Journal* for October. A new novel by Christian Reid. "A Daughter of Bohemia," is commenced in this number.

SAMUEL CROOKS is charged before Alderman Mercer, of the South Side, with assault and battery on oath of his brother Jerry. The prosecutor showed signs of being beaten in the face. Warrant issued.

THE monthly statement of the enrollment and average attendance of pupils, together with the number of visits to the schools by Directors and others has been issued in sheet form for October, by Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co.

THE Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, but, beyond passing the pay roll, amounting to $350, transacted no business. The Commission decided to enter upon no expenditures, owing to the stringency of the money market.

THE Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening but did nothing further than discuss the old bill of Bernard Gray which amounts to between $2,000 and $3,000. The claim is over four years old. It was finally decided to refer to a special committee.

THE REV. S. F. SCOVEL, D.D., lectured in Mt. Olivet church, Fulton street, last evening, his subject being "American and Foreign Institutions and Life Compared." The next lecture of the course will be delivered on the evening of the 27th, by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D.D.

MR. HARTMAN, who preferred the charges against the faculty of the High School was present at the meeting of the Central Board of Education yesterday to hear read the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the matter. Prof. Jilson and a number of the members of the faculty were also present.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—River falling, with five feet eight inches in the canal and three feet eight inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Weather cloudy and cool. Varble & Co.'s new tug Nellie was successfully launched from James Howard's ship yard to-day, and will be ready for business in fifteen days. The steamer W. J. Behan, built at Jeffersonville, Ind., was inspected to-day and approved. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison. Departures—United States and Dove No. 2, Madison; Grey Eagle, Henderson.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—River still declining with two feet five inches on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 11.—Arrived—Fearless, Grand Tower P. W. Strader, and City of Chester, St. Louis. River has fallen nine inches. Cloudy and mild.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; John Kyle, New Orleans. Departed—Lewis, New Orleans; Laura Davis, Cincinnati; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Helena, Vicksburg. River unchanged. Cloudy and windy with indications of a storm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Belfast and Charles Bodman, St. Louis; Louisville, Robert Mitchell and new boats, Dan Parker, Ella, J. H. Bigley and Little Condor, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Bannock City, White river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 11.—Down—Future City, Seminole, Susie Silver, Pargoud, James Howard, W. F. Curtis and Natchez. Up—City of Vicksburg, Carrie V. Kountz and Colorado. Clear and warm. River rising.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Cotton active; sales 5,500 bales; sales mostly for certified checks; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 12¾a13c; low middling to strict low middlings, 13½a13¾c; middlings to good middlings, 14¾a15¼c; receipts 4,635 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,318 bales; stock, 84,973 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 11.—Market strong and demand fair; good ordinary 12½c; ordinary 10¾c; net receipts 1,969 bales; sales 1,400 bales; stock 25,501 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 11.—Market easier with a fair demand; middlings 13⅝a13¾c; low middlings 13¼a13⅜c; strict good ordinary 13⅛a13¼c; net receipts 2,265 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,681 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 36,555 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 11.—Market easier and quiet; middlings 13⅝c; net receipts 5,109 bales; sales 1,796 bales; stock 82,344 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 11.—Market quiet and demand moderate; middlings 13⅝c; low middlings 13¼c; strict good ordinary 12⅛c; net receipts 832 bales; exports coastwise 609 bales; sales 800 bales; last evening 450 bales; stock 21,205 bales.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., November 11.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,343 head; prices for cattle not varied essentially from last week; sales of choice at $10; first quality $8a8 50; second quality $6a6 70; third quality $4 50a5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 9,270 head; market for the various grades does not improve and there has been a decline of ¼c on lambs, and fully ¼c on sheep; sales of sheep in lots at $2 25a3 50 each; extra $4a5 70; spring lambs 4¾a6¼c per lb.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Pork dull; offering at $15. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders and clear ribs 6¼c; clear 6¾c. Hams nominal at 9c. Lard easier; tierce 8¾a8¾c; keg 10c. Sugar dull and declining; inferior 4¾a5c; common 5¾a6c; good fair to fully fair 7¾a8¼c; seconds 8a8¾c; yellow clarified to white 9a9¾c. Molasses dull and declined; prime to strictly prime 47a54c; choice 55a56c. Others unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 11.—Cattle—Receipts 745 head; market dull; good to choice Texans $3 50a4 00; do natives $4 25a5 30; shipments 577 head. Hogs—Receipts 18,692 head; market active, firm and higher at $3 50a3 95, mostly $3 50a3 80; shipments 4,760 head. Sheep—Receipts 990 head; market dull at $2 75a3 00.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Opinions of the Press.

[From the Lehigh Register.]

It seems very odd and out of the way, particularly in a Republican country like ours, to find a great body of men assembled for the revision of the Constitution of a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania, passing so large a proportion of its time in endeavoring to interfere with and control functions that properly and solely belong to individual enterprise and management, and to the enterprise and management of corporate bodies. Doubtless, the power that incorporates has a right to control the terms of incorporating.

But for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be saying whether or not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or the Allentown Passenger Railway Company shall let A, B or C ride free over said road, seems almost as sensible and dignified as it would be for the next United States Congress to determine whether or not the Waltham Watch Company may or may not give away a watch now and then if it wants to. Why not get up a law, or some amendment to an old law, abolishing Christmas presents entirely?

[From the Uniontown Standard.]

The Constitutional Convention has completed the new Constitution, and will submit it to the people to be accepted or rejected on the third Tuesday in December. The Constitution has to be voted on as a whole, which we think is very favorable to its defeat.

[From the Blair County Radical.]

The Constitutional Convention signalized its adjournment, on Monday, by a premeditated and wanton violation of the very act of Assembly which created it. The act of April 11, 1872, providing for the Constitutional Convention and defining its duties, prohibited its doing certain acts, as follows:

"*Provided*, That one-third of all the members of the Convention shall have the right to require the seperate and distinct submission, to a popular vote, of any change and amendment proposed by the Convention: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the said Convention to change the language, or to alter in any manner the several provisions of the ninth article of the present constitution, commonly known as the declaration of rights, but the same shall be excepted from all the powers given to said Convention, and shall be and remain inviolate forever."

The object of the above prohibitions was to afford the people an opportunity of having an honest expression of opinions upon such parts as might not meet the views of the majority of the body, and at the same time prevent any interference with what is popularly known as the Bill of Rights. The Legislature feared, and the action of the Convention has justified them in their fears, that a "ring" might be formed inside the Convention, of a majority of its members, and a Constitution with clauses both unjust and unfair might be reported to be voted upon as a whole. To prevent the complete surrendering of the people to a "ring" majority of the Convention, the right to a separate vote upon any part, at the request of one-third of the body, was incorporated in the law which gave the Convention being, and an absolute prohibition from interference with the Declaration of Rights was inserted.

The article upon which there has been the most discussion in the Convention, is the judiciary. It materially changes our whole judicial system, and, beside being more cumbersome in details, has incorporated in it the obnoxious "minority representation" hobby of Mr. Buckalew. To this article there has been a determined protest by both bar and people, throughout the State. So confident was the minority of the Convention that the article would not meet the wishes of those having business with the courts, that they took every opportunity to have it separately submitted. They voted by more than the required one-third vote, time and again against the article. They demanded the right which the proviso above gave them to a separate submission. They finally presented in writing, more than the required one-third signing, a petition, asking for a separate vote upon the article. But the majority each time flatly and peremptorily refused their demand.

Again, the Convention has usurped authority which it had not. It has claimed to be a law making power and has attempted to establish laws regulating the voting in Philadelphia, repealing the election laws in force in that city and establishing a board of three Democrats and two Republicans to coduct the election, in plain, positive violation of the Constitution and laws now in force. The outrageous usurpation of authority by the Convention, we trust, will be promptly met by the Executive and Attorney General and the proper remedy at once applied to protect the People in their rights and teach the Convention, that though they may violate their oaths of office individually, they cannot override Constitutions and laws now in force to force upon the people a Constitution in the special interest of a majority of its framers.

Taking the law and the proceedings of the body as its accusers, we submit that the Convention has plainly, flagrantly and persistently violated the law in keeping its "ring" covenant to thrust upon the people an instrument which is imperfect and against their wishes. The "ring" majority having, in defiance of law and in contempt of one-third of their body, attempted to thrust upon the people an instrument to which they had the legal right to object, the only resort left to the people is to repudiate in whole the work of the Convention, and upon that we call the ayes and nays.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

When the work of the Convention to revise our Constitution comes to be carefully and critically examined the objections to its adoption are strengthened by every new reading. Evidence accumulates to prove clearly that while the leading Republican members were anxious to secure a change in our fundamental law that would improve our methods of government, and end the noisily sustained cry of corruption, coming with incessant and simulated earnestness from the Democratic newspapers and leaders, the adroit and scheming Democrats have this honest purpose as a lever by which to restore their party to power. With this end steadily kept in view an addition to the number of Senators and Representatives was demanded by them in the interest of Reform, and it was granted. But the manner in which the increased legislators have been apportioned glows with proof of a scheme to secure the legislative power to the Democratic party, notwithstanding the large minority in which it is in our State.

It is also clearly evident that the Railroad Monopoly interest has had absolute sway in the Convention; and that the insincere display of distrust, shown in the clauses restricting these corporations, is but a cover and screen behind which they secure a relief which no Legislature has dared or would dare to give them. Not only is this much desired relief given to the great railroads, *but it is given at the expense of the tax-payers.* While these corporations are gravely prevented leasing parallel lines; are not permitted to charge rates "unduly" discriminating in favor of one point to the detriment of any other point; are restricted from issuing free passes; from engaging in any other business than that of common carriers; and more such general nothingness—the Pennsylvania has leased, and now controls, all competing railways through the State from east to west; the Reading has bought, and now controls, four-fifths of the anthracite coal regions; and both are pompously debarred from any of the "advantages" of this Constitution unless they surrender these great powers, and, so purging themselves, can come to enjoy the rights conferred on roads not now built, nor likely to be built during this generation.

These "restrictions" on existing corporations, like the increase in the number of the Legislature, are a snare and a cheat. Beneath the scheme of increasing the number of representatives a transfer of power to the Democrats, which numbers fairly entitle the Republicans to, is hidden. *Under the restrictive clauses concerning corporations is hidden* NOTHING MORE OR LESS THAN A GENERAL RELIEF TO THEM FROM THEIR JUST BURDENS OF TAXATION, AND PUTTING ON THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE THE TAXES TAKEN OFF CORPORATIONS!

We have always approved the law relieving Real Estate from State taxes. We rejoice in this measure because it was just, and because it was the act of the Republican party. We have, and always expect to, oppose its repeal. And if there were no other good reason for opposing the Constitution than this one, we should oppose it while time for opposition remained. FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION REPEALS THE LAW WHICH RELIEVES REAL ESTATE FROM STATE TAXES! We state this broadly and plainly so that all who vote for this monstrous Constitution may know what they are doing. And that we may not be charged with unfairly stating the case; and that there shall be no successful answer to our charge, we give the words of the new Constitution which does this. We merely remark, before quoting these words, that the Republican party put the burden on corporations of supporting the State, mainly, in return for the great and valuable privileges which their charters granted, and it yet believes they should contiue to pay these taxes while owners of real estate should enjoy the benefit of the existing law. Below are the sections we oppose and condemn:

ARTICLE IX—TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation, *public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial* not used or hired for private or corporate profit, and *institutions of purely public charity.*

SEC. 2. ALL LAWS EXEMPTING FROM TAXATION, *other than the property above enumerated*, SHALL BE VOID.

And so, for the present, we leave this new constitution which restores the tax on real estate to oblige the railroad corporations of the Commonwealth.

[From the York Republican.]

This body "adjourned its present session," for which the people of the Commonwealth will feel devoutly thankful. A final adjournment would have been a cause of even greater gratitude. But with a reluctance to yield up any of its functions, a disposition to prolong its existence and extend its power, and grasp authority not properly belonging to it, the Convention has provided for another session, on the 27th of December, *to count the vote.* That duty properly belonged to the *Secretary of the Commonwealth*; and the Legislature by the act calling the Convention to assemble, had provided for the counting of the vote by that officer, in the same manner as the votes for State officers are counted. But the Convention have determined to do their own counting. They were not elected for that purpose. The election officers of the Commonwealth are not under the control of the Convention. Those officers are required by the laws which they are sworn to obey to make their returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and not to the Convention. The Secretary is required by law to perform certain duties in regard to the returns, while the Convention, to whom he is not amenable, require him to do acts conflicting with his legal duties. This high handed usurpation by the Convention of powers not delegated to them by the people deserves rebuke. It is an insult to the Governor, and the whole State Government.

The Convention have adopted a novel and original method of informing the people in regard to the provisions of the proposed Constitution. The *Act of Assembly* contained the very reasonable and satisfactory provision for its publication in at least two newspapers in every county of the State, for at least four weeks before the election. This would have afforded every one ample opportunity to examine carefully the instrument and form an intelligent judgment in regard to it. Under this provision, the Secretary of the Commonwealth could, and doubtless would, have published the entire Constitution in every paper in the Commonwealth. But the Convention assumed the power to abrogate this provision of the Act of Assembly, and substituted for it a method far less satisfactory, and calculated to keep the people as much in the dark as possible in regard to the new Constitution.

The *Convention* plan is to require the Secretary of State to have printed a sufficient number of copies of the Constitution to furnish every paper in the State a copy for every subscriber, to be delivered with a single issue of every newspaper in the Commonwealth whose proprietor will undertake the job of distribution for one cent and a half a copy. This miserably, insufficient method of promulgating the radical changes proposed in the organic law of the Commonwealth, is of a piece with the other action of the Convention. Having taken good care to vote themselves two and a half times the amount of salary allowed them by the original Act of Assembly, and having expended in their sessions of less than a year HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY, they are seized with a fit of parsimony, when the method of publication of the new Constitution comes up. And on the flimsy pretext of economy they set aside a law of the Commonwealth and provide for the publication in a manner certain to leave a large portion of the people ignorant of the provisions of the instrument to be voted on. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly referred to, which is mandatory on him; and which positively requires him to publish the new Constitution, for four weeks, in at least two newspapers in every county. The Convention was powerless to relieve him from the operation of this Act, and we call on him to obey its behests, so far as the little time, allowed by the Convention before the election, will allow.

For the Convention has fixed the 16TH OF DECEMBER, for a vote by the people on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. Now the Convention only adjourned on the 3rd instant. It will require at least two weeks from that time to reach the voters of the Commonwealth, in the method of publication provided by the Convention. That will bring it to the 17th of November. THEN FOUR WEEKS ONLY WILL REMAIN for its careful examination by the voters, whose lives, liberties and property are to find their protection in this instrument.

Finally, the Convention capped the climax of their folly by submitting the new Constitution to the popular vote, AS A WHOLE. The Act of Assembly provided that if one-third of the members of the Convention should demand the separate submission of any article, it should be separately submitted. More than the requisite number did demand the separate submission of several different articles, especially the Judiciary article, but the Convention persistently refused to allow a separate submission. IT WAS CONCEDED, IN THE DEBATE ON THIS SUBJECT THAT PORTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION, IF SEPARATELY SUBMITTED, WOULD BE REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE. To prevent this they determined to PREVENT A FAIR EXPRESSION OF THE POPULAR WILL, BY DEPRIVING THE PEOPLE OF THE OPPORTUNITY OF VOTING ON SEPARATE PORTIONS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION. They determined to force on an unwilling people obnoxious, imperfect, and injurious provisions in the organic law; and to accomplish this they trust to the absolute necessity of change to carry the bad and objectionable portions of the Constitution along with the salutary and desirable ones. In a word, this convention, the TRUSTED REPRESENTATIVES OF A FREE PEOPLE, DELIBERATELY CONCOCTED MEASURES TO DEFEAT THE WILL OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS. And to do this they violated the provisions of an Act of Assembly, which, even if not binding on them, was the expression of the popular desire, through their duly elected legislators.

In a word, by the brief time allowed before the vote is taken, by the utterly inadequate method of publication, and by the manner of submission, this Convention have shown their fear of a fair expression of the popular will, and their evident desire to prevent such an expression.

[From the Schuylkill Republican.]

In another column we give a synopsis, as full as space will permit, of the labors of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania which closed its session on Friday last. The document itself is very voluminous and few papers in the Commonwealth will find space in which to publish it in full, particularly as no provision was made by the Convention for the proper publication and dissemination of the same.

The delegates to the Convention early concluded not to work for nothing, and hesitated not at all to vote to themselves a large increase of salary, but when the proposition came before the honorable body to pay the newspapers for printing the new Constitution that the people might inform themselves as to the result of the labors of their servants and vote intelligently upon its adoption, it was promptly voted down. Subsequently, however, a provision was made for the printing of the document in hand bill form, for which the State Printer is to receive pay and the newspapers have the privilege of circulating them, for which they are to receive one cent and a half each, a miserable pittance that will not pay the publishers of the State for the time of packing and sending to subscribers. The method looks so much like a "job" that a number of the leading papers of the State have signified their intention of refusing to publish it.

Unless some different arrangements are made, from present appearance, the new constitution will be poorly understood by the people, who are asked to vote for something that the framers feared to submit to them for intelligent consideration.

STATE NEWS.

In Penfield, Clearfield county, last week Hiram Woodard, a log stocker, had a quarrel with a saddler, when the latter stabbed him in the back, inflicting wounds from which he died the day following. The affair amounted to murder, as Woodard and his opponent agreed to lay down their weapons and settle the dispute by a fisti-cuff. The man who was killed laid down his club, when the saddler attacked him in the rear, stabbing him in several places.

There were fifteen deaths in Williamsport during the month of October.

A number of families in Lewisburg are said already to be suffering for the necessities of life.

It is stated that a vein of anthracite coal, over five feet in thickness, has been discovered at East Charleston, Tioga county.

Whole wagon loads of deer are occasionally seen in the streets of Ridgway, Elk county.

The widow of the late Judge Arnold, of Honesdale, fell down a flight of stairs in that place on the 5th inst., receiving internal injuries from which she died in about an hour.

Scranton was shaken to its center, last week, over a suit at law, the question involved being the ownership of a dog, which was stolen when a pup, eight years ago. Thirty witnesses testified in the case.

At Providence, Luzerne county, on the 7th inst., a two-year-old child of Robert Jones fell into a pond, and had sunk the second time. A daughter of a neighbor named Vatterspiel then plunged into the water and rescued the almost drowned child. The brave girl is only six years old.

Among the articles purchased for the late Constitutional Convention were six copies of the Bible, and three corkscrews. A country contemporary is puzzled to know what that crowd wanted with so many Bibles, and how they got along with only three corkscrews!

The Greenville *Argus* says: Emigration has turned. An emigrant wagon passed through town yesterday labeled, "From Kansas; Pennsylvania or Bust."

Simon Brant, of Lancaster county, is able to balance the scales at 149 pounds, notwithstanding the fact that he is only twelve years old.

Grace Lutheran Church, in Lancaster, was dedicated on Monday.

Miss Ellen Freck, aged seventeen years, fell into the canal near Duncannon, on the 5th inst., and was drowned.

Rev. David W. Moore, of Wilmington, Delaware, has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of McVeytown. He will be installed as pastor of that church on the 18th of November.

Three weeks ago a son of Samuel Delp, of Blandon, Berks county, lacerated his foot by stepping on a piece of a broken steel spring. Lock-jaw set in a week ago and soon caused his death.

John H. Wolf and Richard Allen were caught in a falling ore bank near Dillsburg, York county, and the former sustained injuries which will disable him for life. At the same bank two men were killed a year or more ago.

In Jefferson township, Berks county, there is a man named John Strauss, who attends to his farm in person although he is ninety-one years old. He is as vigorous as a man of fifty. His descendants have reached the fifth generation.

Mr. E H. Bard has retired from the firm of Bard & Barbour, proprietors of the *McKean County Miner*, Smethport. Mr. H. F. Barbour will "go it alone" in the publication o the paper.

The Danville lunatic hospital has 105 inmates. Its present capacity is 120.

Mrs. R. W. McClelland, of Canton, Bradford county, fell from a step and received injuries resulting in death.

Dr. D. D. Kline, of Clearfield county, claims to be the oldest practicing physician in the State.

A white deer, a great novelty, was shot in Centre county recently. It weighed 160 pounds dressed.

Iron bars thirty-seven feet long, weighing 2,000 pounds, were rolled in Phœnixville last week, and are pronounced the heaviest of any ever made in these works.

The Millerstown *Sand-Pump* says: Mr. Ed Sutherland, whom we killed yesterday with heart disease, was in our sanctum last evening, and asked as a special favor that we would not bury him for a few days, as his business was in an unsettled condition. We are constrained, very reluctantly, to comply with his request, but we now give notice that we are not to be bamboozled in that way very often. When we write a man down as dead, defunct, played-out corpus, we want him to distinctly understand that he has got to abide by it. However, the story of Ed. Sutherland's death was told us in good faith, and the salt tears we slopped over his silent grave were the genuine article.

The Watsontown *Record* says a citizen o that town "has in his lot a pumpkin vine 327 feet long, on which were fifty pumpkins, the largest measuring five feet three inches in circumference!"

Samuel W. Jones, for sixty-seven years a member of the Board of Directors of the Insurance Company of North America and ninety two years old, died in Philadelphia, on Friday. The parents of the deceased were associates of William Penn.

William Horner, a Centre county boy, accidentally ran the blade of a pocket knife into the roof of his mouth, which cut open a vein and caused a fatal hemorrhage.

Mary Brown, who claims to be the daughter of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and who has been in prison in Harrisburg three times the past week, says she escaped from a lunatic hospital at Cincinnati.

A girl named Reardon, of Pittston, Luzerne county, died from the effects of hydrophobia on the 3d inst. Five weeks ago she was bitten on the nose by a small dog while at play, and after a few days she began showing signs of the disease, and finally died after suffering terribly.

Five men and seven women who had lived four score years or more, died in Philadelphia last week. They were: James Hutchinson, aged 80; Mary Shartie, 80; John Crawford, 82; Jane Hunter, 82; John Young, 83; Susan Bridget, 84; Agnes Cobourn, 84; Andrew Fisher, 84; Alice McGowan, 85; Sarah Deacon, 88; Samuel W. Jones, 93, and Elizabeth Gillen, 95.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Samuel Wynne, residing near the Joanna station, along the line of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, has a cow from which he has made and sold, from April 20th to October 20th, 1873, 205 pounds of butter, besides keeping his family, consisting of four persons, in butter and milk during that time. When her calf was four weeks old it weighed 137 pounds, and at the present time the cow is making six pounds of butter a week. He also has two fat hogs which will weigh between 450 and 500 pounds a piece.

The Oil Producers' Railroad, from Titusville to Buffalo, which was to relieve the oil region from the clutches of monopoly, but which was never built except on paper, has been abandoned finally, and the money subscribed returned to the people.

A 400-pound bear was shot at Chest Springs, Cambria county, the other day.

Jon Rothermel, aged fifty-three years, was found dead in his bed in Reading on the morning of the 7th. Dropsy was the cause of his death.

OHIO NEWS.

The Baptists are preparing to build a new church in Newark.

The Tiffin *Star* says: While J. J. Pelton's men were excavating between the two railroad tracks at the Washington street tunnel, last Thursday, they came upon a bridge or wooden culvert made of sawed oak plank, at a depth of seven feet from the surface, and next to the solid rock, resting on some rude masonry work. The bridge was about twenty feet long and lies almost east and west, and at right angle to the present street. The extent of this relic is not yet known, as there still appears a continuation on the east side of the tunnel. Our oldest citizens have no recollection of a bridge ever existing in that place, and the query is was it built there or did it float there? It being nearly parallel with the river, the latter would seem quite plausible, but the mason work upon which it rested renders it doubtful.

There is a regularly organized gang at Columbus engaged in stealing iron from the cars. The head thieves employ small boys to steal all sorts of iron from the railroads, and thus in a short time accumulate a sufficient quantity to ship to a furnace for remelting.

Truth is not always pleasant, though mighty and must prevail. An Ohio paper which said that William Foster died of a pint of whisky, instead of heart disease, may be correct, but it has a libel suit to sleep on.

Sheep Raising in New Mexico.

The business of sheep raising is carried on upon the most extensive scale in New Mexico, but the animals, lineal descendants of the Spanish merino, have greatly deteriorated. Where the pure bred merino buck shears from 18 to 30 pounds of wool, the small-framed in-and-in bred Mexican sheep will yield only from 2½ to 3½ pounds. Their mutton, however, is pronounced the finest on this continent. There are families in New Mexico who own as many as 500,000 of these sheep. The cost of herding is small, as the Mexican herdsmen work for almost nothing, and three of these, with a pony each, will look after a flock of 3,000 sheep—assisted, of course, by their dogs. The wages and keep of the herdsmen will not amount to more than $25 per month. Pasturage can be had for nothing, there being in New Mexico an area of more than 120,000 square miles, nearly all of it covered with nutritious grasses. No provision for winter feed is required, as stock can range throughout the year over the vast uninhabited plains, finding everywhere food and water. When the railroads now in progress come to cross the territory, an immense impetus will be given to wool-growing, and doubtless there will be found enterprising men to introduce pure-bred bucks for the improvement of the stock. Now, Mexican wool is the lowest grade in the market, owing to the shortness of the staple, the slovenly manner of shearing, and the poor-packing. All this will be changed when adequate facilities for transportation afford the people a profitable market for their products. It is said that a single cross of pure blood not only doubles the yield of wool from the New Mexican sheep, but vastly improves the quality. At no distant day, without doubt, the importance of improving the breed of sheep, and of using more care in the preparation of wool for the market, will be better appreciated in New Mexico that it appears to be at present.

Stop, Sir!

There is nothing that touches a man's heart sooner than a full stomach—full of good, healthy food. Now, when you want a good meal, there is no better place to get it than at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

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Deposit your money at the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, South Side, where you can draw it without previous notice.

Queensware, Fall Stock.

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Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected; consequently, the best are the cheapest. With the above facts in view, our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Pinet Brandies.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch East India Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), finest in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.

All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor. Call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 88 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

Stop, Sir!

There is nothing that touches a man's heart sooner than a full stomach—full of good, healthy food. Now, when you want a good meal, there is no better place to get it than at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

Removal.

Mr. James O'Hanlon, the well known grocer and produce merchant, has removed to No. 66 Federal street, Allegheny, where he will be glad to meet his old customers, and all who wish to purchase choice and select groceries.

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There is nothing that touches a man's heart sooner than a full stomach—full of good, healthy food. Now, when you want a good meal, there is no better place to get it than at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

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MARRIED.

O'NEIL—LOWRY—On Tuesday, November 11, 1873, at the residence of Mrs E. F. Brauding, Kinsworth, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, J. PALMER O'NIEL, of New York, and ELIZABETH B. LOWRY, of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

LEWIS—On Sabbath morning, November 9, 1873, DR. D. W. LEWIS, of the Nineteenth ward, in the fifty-first year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the East Liberty Presbyterian Church on Penn avenue, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, services to commence at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's stables, No. 425 Liberty street, at 1 o'clock.

KRAMER—On Tuesday afternoon, November 11, 1873, THERESA M. KRAMER, wife of the late T. P. Kramer and daughter of J. F. D. and Theresa Kim Keating.

Funeral on THURSDAY, November 13th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Westview, Perryville Plank Road. To proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral. Carriages will leave J. Rogers's, West Ohio street, Allegheny City at 12½ P. M.

HUCKESTEIN—On Tuesday, November 11th, FRANK, son of John and Mary Huckestein, aged five years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the parents' residence, No. 37 Fairmont street, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY, November 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

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Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Coming—The original and only E. D. DAVIES.

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Has induced him to remain during MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, November 10, 11 and 12.

See his new and startling Wonders: 'The Pandora Mystery" and "The Enchanted Pavilion; or the Magician's Dream."

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V. E. BEAMER..............................Manager.

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When will be produced the original play on which was founded the most successful drama of

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Sig. Salvini in his great role of Sullivan, the actor, a character well known here under the name of David Garrick, to which he has achieved a decided triumph in New York and Philadelphia.

On SATURDAY EVENING, November 15, Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy,

OTHELLO.

Salvini, in his grand Impersonation.....................Othello
Signora Piamonti, as...Desdemona

Season Tickets for both nights, $4 00. Sale of season tickets will begin on Tuesday, November 11, at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street. Sale of Seats for single nights will begin on Thursday, November 13.

SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI.

"The best living actor."—*Robert Browning.* "The greatest Othello the world has ever seen."—*Charlotte Cushman.* "The greatest of all actors, except Rachel."—*Times.* "Such triumph of dramatic genius has seldom been seen. His Othello the perfection of arts."—*Tribune.* "His Othello the most powerful, artistic and original performance the world has seen."—*Herald.*

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Admission, $1 00. No charge for reserved seats.

Tickets for sale by D. P. WORK, 91 Smithfield street commencing Thursday, November 13.

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Of NEVADA. Subject: "THE COMING EMPIRE."

Mark Twain says of Mr. Fitch: "I know him to be an Orator by birth, education and instinct. He is a fascinating speaker, and I pledge my word that he will hold any audience willing prisoners for 2 hours that can be gathered together before him in any city in America, from Boston to New Orleans, or from Philadelphia to San Francisco."

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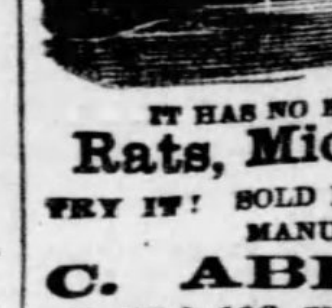

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A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.

3 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch buildings, 20 feet front (each) and 120 feet deep, with the buildings occupied as stores.

2 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 120 feet (immediately in rear of above Lots,) with buildings.

3 Lots, 18 feet each front on Wood street, near Fourth avenue. 90 feet deep, with five story buildings, occupied as business houses, with Hall above. Known as Lafayette Hall.

1 Lot, 30 feet front on Fourth avenue, four stories, building occupied as offices.

To Capitalists or Business Men here is one of the best chances that has been offered for a long time to make a good investment that will pay largely on the amount invested, at the same time the property is increasing in value, as all who know the property know it to be among the most valuable in the city.

It will be sold at a reasonable price and on good terms to close up the estate. Apply to

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Terms easy. Inquire of

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Or W. G. WHITE,

Offices, Diamond street, corner Cherry alley.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of the late JOHN V. McDONALD, will offer at Public Sale, at the office of the Hornet Coal Co., here is No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, November 22d, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day the following property, viz: One-third (⅓) Interest in the Steam Towboat Hornet No. 2 and twenty-seven (27) Coal Barges. Also, the Three-eighths (⅜) Interest in the Steam Towboat Abe McDonald, with Tackle and Apparel.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN F. DRAVO,
Assignee of John V. McDonald.

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The four-story Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street, second door from Tenth st., (late Wayne), 21 feet front by 69 feet depth. One of the best business locations in the city. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of S. McCRICKART, 331 Liberty street, or Dr. ROBERT WRAY, 132 Webster avenue.

Foundry and Machine Shops

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Grounds, Buildings, Cupolas, &c., known as the

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Fronting on First avenue and Brackenridge street, near the Passenger Depot of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

For price and terms apply to

J. K. MOORHEAD & CO.,
92 DIAMOND STREET.

tf

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

TO ***Cash Buyers*** *OF*

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING;

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Bridge Builders

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 7, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this Office until the 17th inst., inclusive, for Repairing Abutments of Bridge over Robinson's Run, at Hays's crossing, in Robinson township.

Also, for the Construction of Superstructure over Piney Fork Run, in Snowden township.

Also, for the Construction of Superstructure over Piney Fork Run, near S. B. McGovern's, in Snowden township.

Plans and Specifications of above may be seen at the office of the County Engineer, in Court House.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

BIDS AND PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

OIL CITY GAS WORKS,

And the Supplying of the City with Gas, will be received until MONDAY, December 1, 1873, at 3 P. M. Bids must be accompanied by plans, specifications and detailed drawings, and must state the price of construction, and the lowest rate at which gas will be furnished to the city and consumers, giving the city the right to purchase the Works at such future time as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Information in regard to the work required may be obtained at the City Offices, or through the mail.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved. Communications by mail may be addressed to the undersigned.

ISAAC M. SOWERS,
Mayor Oil City, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Additional Sealed Proposals for the PAVING OF STANTON AVENUE, from Butler street to Hiland avenue, will be received at the office of the Allegheny Cemetery, in the Seventeenth ward, until THURSDAY, November 13th, 1873, at 2 P. M. Each proposal must be accompanied with full specifications and description of the Pavement.

The Commission reserve the right to receive or reject any or all bids. Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds as required by the city.

JOHN CHISLETT,
W. J. RADCLIFFE,
F. S. BISSELL,
HENRY WILLIAMS,
R. H. NEGLEY,
Commission.

JOHN PERRING, Sec'y.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.

E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

F. JAY CRANK,

DEALER IN

Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE, WATER STREET,

Between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

Address Lock Box 514, or leave orders at DILWORTH BRO.'S, Liberty, head of Wood street; A. S. GILMORE, No. 17 Smithfield street; J. B. HILL, Druggist, cor. Wylie ave. and Congress st.; HENDRICK, JAMISON & CO., No. 104 Fourth ave; Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.

tf

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS—

No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

First class Meals for Ladies and Gentlemen.

We are prepared to supply Balls and Parties with Suppers at reasonable rates on the shortest notice.

Dinner Tickets, 15 meals for $6 00.

4p